FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 234 *5 December 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LAES Meeting in Montevideo Termed Qualified Success A 1
River Plate Basin Foreign Ministers Meet A 1

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Views River Plate Basin Conference B 1
Interior Minister Speaks on Goal of Democracy B 2
[LA PRENSA 3 Dec]
Interior Ministry Reports Prisoner Releases, Arrests B 4
Relatives of Missing Persons Petition Supreme Court B 4
245 Missing in Cordoba B 4
Labor Minister Comments on Rail Strike, Wages B 4
[LA PRENSA 26 Nov]
Executive Branch Increases Minimum Wage B 5
Argentina-Japan Fishing Negotiations B 6
Proven Oil Reserves Said Good for 10-12 Years B 6
[LA NACION 3 Dec]

BOLIVIA

Foreign Minister To Discuss Natural Gas Sales to Brazil C 1
Energy Minister Comments C 1

BRAZIL

President-elect Figueiredo Speaks at Office Opening D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Dec]
Foreign Minister Pleased by Argentine Statement D 2
[O GLOBO 25 Nov]
Brazil Proposes Resumption of Tripartite Parana Talks D 3
State Secretary Reports Presence of Subversive Movement D 3
Experts Criticize Nuclear Program at Rio Conference D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 30 Nov]
Congressional Probe Criticized D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Nov]
Commentator Criticizes High Cost of Nuclear Program D 5
Uranium Deposit Offers Self-Sufficiency D 6
ELETROBRAS Approves Grants for Angra 2, 3 D 6
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 29 Nov]
Army Chief of Staff, 3d Army Commander Named D 6

CHILE

President Pinochet Vows To Meet Boycott Challenge E 1
Bomb Explodes at Home of Second Judge E 2
Briefs: Government Decrees Salary Readjustment; Trade With Japan E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala Holds News Conference in San Andres F 1
Air Force Commander Relieved of Post F 1
Commission Studying Charges Against Former Officials F 1
Security Statute To Be Applied to All Terrorist Groups F 2
Army Disbands FARC Front in Cimitarra F 2
Briefs: Civil Defense Director Dismissal; New Civil Defense Director; Explosives Recovered F 2

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Nogues States Position on Itaipu Turbines [HOY 2 Dec] H 1
Nogues Comments on Tripartite Talks, Parana Project [ABC COLOR 4 Dec] H 1
Official Says Corpus Dam Can Be Built Without Argentina [HOY 3 Dec] H 1

PERU

Cuajone Copper Mine Workers Go on Strike Over Wages J 1
President Morales Bermudez Cancels All Trips Abroad J 1
Foreign Minister Answers Criticism on Visit to Chile J 1

VENEZUELA

Luis Herrera Campins Proclaimed New President-elect L 1
Luis Herrera Claims Victory L 1
Latest Partial Results L 1
Perez Recognizes Herrera Victory L 1
Other Candidates Concede L 2
Herrera Campins Comments on Domestic, Foreign Policy L 3
Further on Foreign Policy L 3
President Perez Congratulates Nation on Elections L 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

British Proposals on Territory Made Public [THE BELIZE TIMES 29 Nov] P 1

COSTA RICA

OAS Civilian Observers Requested To Guard Border P 2
Columnist Views Reported Cuban Aid to FSLN [LA NACION 30 Nov] P 2

EL SALVADOR

President Romero Accuses Church of Supporting Terrorism P 3
Vows To Smash Subversion P 3
Police Confirm Kidnaping of UK Bank Officials P 4
FARN Claims Responsibility P 4

HONDURAS

TIEMPO Denounces Alleged Threats by Somoza Agents P 5
Briefs: Homes for Nicaraguan Refugees; Dengue Continues; Foreign Exchange Reserves P 5

NICARAGUA

FAO Leader Comments on Mediators' New Proposal P 6
Paraguayan President Offers Somoza Support [NOVEDADES 29 Nov] P 6
Sandinists To 'Surprise' Somoza on Birthday P 7
FSLN Coordinator Says Attack Threats Only Propaganda [NOVEDADES 29 Nov] P 7

CUBA

Latest Events, Speeches of CTC Congress Covered Q 1
Committee Reports Approved Q 1
Remarks of Fernandez Padilla Q 1
U.S. Delegate Lauds Cuba Q 1
Syrian Labor Leader Speaks Q 2
Statement by Perez Herrero Q 2
PDRY Delegate's Statement Q 3
Malmierca Discusses Results of Asian, African Tour Q 3
Neutron Bomb Condemned at UN Committee Meeting Q 8
Education Cooperation Agreement Signed With Angola Q 8
Angolan Foreign Minister Convinced on Summit Success Q 8
6,400 Cubans Said in Angola by 1979 Q 8
Higher Figure Cited [EFE] Q 9
Angola's Rocha Dilolua Leaves for Home Q 9
Military Parade Marks 22d FAR Anniversary Q 9

GUYANA

Closer Relations With Cuba Said Developing [GUYANA CHRONICLE 19 Nov] T 1
CARICOM Ministers Meet To Discuss Economic Problems T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

New Bolivian Government Recognized by Santo Domingo V 1

JAMAICA

BOJ No Longer Redeeming Old Currency V 1
UN Secretary General Waldheim To Visit Here 4 to 7 January [DAILY GLEANER 30 Nov] V 1
Reportage on Official Visit of Patterson to Czechoslovakia [cross-reference] V 1

LAES MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO TERMED QUALIFIED SUCCESS

PY272337Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, 23 Nov (AFP)--It was disclosed here tonight that in view of the European Economic Community's [EEC] protectionism, the Latin American nations at the conference of the Latin American Economic System [LAES] reached agreement only for voluntary and very flexible measures.

Only hours before the closing of this ambassadorial level conclave which brought together 19 of the 25 LAES member nations, the idea of forming a solid and homogenous bloc seemed to go up in smoke.

The conference seemed to come to a standstill for several hours as it was about to coordinate opinions regarding regional measures which LAES members could adopt to create negotiating instruments to use with the EEC. With regard to this, it was reported that they had found an intermediate formula which contemplated the spirit of dialog and agreements proposed by Mexico and the idea of applying severe retaliation measures suggested by Argentina, through a system of protectionism similar to that of the EEC.

It was disclosed that in its final report, LAES will ask the council to approve a procedure so that, in view of the EEC's protectionist measures, "the affected Latin American country or countries, in addition to bilateral actions which it may deem advisable, can consult the other interested countries in order to determine the advisability of identifying and carrying out appropriate joint actions." These measures could be of an economic, financial or commercial nature to be applied voluntarily, such as a similar economic treatment of the EEC's exports against one or several members of the EEC.

At the same time, ways to restrict purchases from the EEC could be studied or, on the other hand, ways to stimulate these purchases, depending on the behavior of the EEC or each one of its members separately.

After long hours of debate, this was the conclusion of coordinating the negotiating position of the majority of the Latin American nations and Argentina, which supported a radical change in relations with the EEC. The LAES conference planned to conclude all committee tasks tonight, and to analyze the final report which should be presented during the next meeting of the Council of Ministers of this organization, which is scheduled for April 1979 in Caracas.

RIVER PLATE BASIN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

PY041814Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1548 GMT 4 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Dec (TELAM-DPA)--The meeting of foreign ministers from the River Plate Basin countries--Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay--began today at the Hotel San Rafael in Punta del Este (located 140 km from Montevideo).

The issues to be discussed include exploitation of water and other natural resources. However, it is well known that two main issues will dominate the meeting. One of these will be the Bolivian proposal to recover an outlet to the sea, lost in the war with Chile in 1879. The other subject concerns the controversy between Argentina and Brazil with regard to the Itaipu and Corpus power plants on the Parana River--a subject which also concerns Paraguay.

Coinciding with this meeting, the conference of the Financial Fund of the River Plate Basin was also inaugurated at the Cantegril Country Club in Punta del Este. Economy ministers from the member nations are attending this meeting. Both conferences will last until Thursday.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RIVER PLATE BASIN CONFERENCE

PY020226Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0040 GMT 2 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (NA)--The foreign minister, Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor (ret), will leave next Sunday afternoon for the Uruguayan city of Punta del Este. He will be heading the Argentine delegation to the tenth meeting of foreign ministers from countries of the River Plate Basin to be held there 4-6 December.

The foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay will take part in this international conference. The conference was called by the intergovernmental committee of the organization in order to study the evolution of projects underway and to discuss issues which the parties may present.

Pastor stated: "The meeting which begins on Monday will be a good opportunity to study the progress of the integration process which links the five nations of the River Plate Basin. It will also provide the chance to seek greater dynamism for the system, since we should observe the goals we set for ourselves when signing the organization's charter in 1969."

He then added that "it is absolutely necessary to encourage more cooperation among all the member states in order to promote the speedy development of the region."

Referring to the river projects, which he considers advantageous, the foreign minister reported that we need to encourage the rational exploitation of the rivers, improve "through every means" navigation throughout the entire network of rivers, and complete "without delay" all joint projects designed to strengthen physical integration without neglecting public health, water conservation or preservation of the environment.

The foreign minister continued by saying: "Each one of our countries implements its own programs for development and utilization of its resources, but we should undertake, with practical and fair criteria, the common administration of the great natural resources we share in this region."

Foreign Minister Pastor concluded his remarks concerning the tenth meeting of the foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin countries by saying: "We should agree that the sum total of our efforts and capablities will benefit all and allow this geographical area to become the industrial heart of the continent within a few more decades."

The delegation which will accompany the foreign minister to the foreign ministers meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 4 to 6 December will include representatives from the Ministeries of Foreign Affairs, Economy, Education and Culture and from State Secretariats for Transportation and Public Works, Public Health, and Maritime Interests, as well as other official organizations

The delegation includes Capt Gualtel Allara, under secretary of foreign affairs; Guillermo de la Plaza, Argentine ambassador to Uruguay; Gen Mariano Jaime de Nevares, president of the national River Plate Basin commission; and Ambassador Raul Medina Munoz, director for Latin America at the Foreign Ministry.

The opening session of the conference will be held at 1030 on Monday. Afterwards, the various commissions will begin their duties. Meanwhile, the second assembly of governors of the financial fund for the development of the River Plate Basin will also be held.

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS ON GOAL OF DEMOCRACY

FY050024Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Dec 78 pp 1, 8 FY

[Speech by Interior Minister Maj Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy at the closing ceremony of the country's government ministers meeting on 2 December in Mendoza]

[Excerpts] At previous meetings I have expressed my favorable opinion about this exchange of ideas. I have said that the experience gained must be disseminated, and everything useful must be taken advantage of, especially in those areas in which we have ever-present and current objectives.

It has been said that the scope and significance of the basic purpose is enormous because if we try to achieve a true democracy we are saying that the democracy we had was not a true one; if we desire authentic representation, which we do, we desire it because the existing representation is not authentic; if we are seeking the full enforcement of our traditional republican principles, it is because they were not in force and were openly violated; and if we are trying to achieve a true and effective federalism, we are doing so because the previous one was false and did not exist.

And finally, if we include the country's greatness and common welfare with the above, we point it out because we became aware of a regrettable and disastrous, and at the very least, a guilty omission.

On the basis of these essential ideas of the process, the armed forces, as those responsible for it before their fellow citizens and the historic effects of their March decision, are ready to conclude a national political proposal which will organize the means to be implemented to achieve the announced objective. This proposal will contain the bases for changing our political structures.

A proposal is not an imposition. It contains something which must be discussed with the nation and the people. The dialog which the government is implementing and will continue to implement is being discussed. But we must not distort reality. This dialog is being implemented and will continue to be implemented with all good Argentines, with those who are most honest, with the most capable, with the most suitable, and with those who are most expert in each matter.

We are not interested in the origins of the interlocuter, only that he demonstrate irreproachable morals, proven morals and an undeniable civic spirit.

We do not accept that he who, when the time came, did not assume his responsibilities and face his obligations should today seek to became an adviser and interlocuter of the authorities and, when he does not become one, that he should criticize what we are doing in order to cover up those omissions.

I emphasize what I have said on three occassions: Those who permitted Marxism to become active in the country are totally excluded from this dialog. They are the authors or the accomplices of subversion and bad administration of government.

We ask: Can the members of these government branches be considered as valid interlucuters? The answer is in the conscience of each of them. [paragraph continues]

But what must be mentioned is the fact that he who did not know how to defend the fatherland from the enemy's attacks cannot contribute anything constructive today for Argentina's future unless he has come to understand his errors and has rectified his thoughts and actions.

In addition, those who with bad intentions or those who made pacts or agreements based on electoral forecasts only to soundly fail time and again do not have the right to raise their voices to advise on or discuss government measures.

Those called to participate in the management of government will be those capable of contributing with ideas, efforts, rectitude and honesty; not those who bring as their baggage their weaknesses and previous failures.

It is therefore clear who can participate in the management of government and who cannot, who can participate in the constructive dialog and who will be excluded.

Once the proposal of the armed forces has been debated and refined with the aforementioned participation, it will be implemented with the objective of channeling political action toward achieving the goal of national reorganization.

We understand that using this method in pursuit of the announced goal will lead to the existence of political parties.

There will be few parties, but they will be strong ones which will channel healthy ideas and which will be impervious to sterile sectarianism. We want groups and men capable of managing government with the nation in mind. We want them to be statesmen. High aspiration must be their principal characteristic. If we have vision free of ward political interests, we will find them.

While this long path of reorganization is being walked, the armed forces government has the intention of gradually increasing civilian participation.

This is already being implemented at the highest levels, but we must increase it in an overall way in provincial and municipal governments.

We ardently hope that it can be implemented and that sterile and dangerous disputes can be avoided. And finally, we hope that the Pacific will be the witness of Chile's progress just as the Atlantic will be that of Argentina's. Each nation has a geographic sphere over which it exercises its sovereignty.

We have decided to exercise ours without concessions or weakness.

Peace is meaningless if it is not just and equitable. To those who say "by reason or force," we say "with reason instead of force." If this were not so, the strongest and most powerful would impose his will by force: I ask God that we do not come to that.

Within these principles, we emphasize the sacredness of freedom, the full enforcement of justice in its most extensive scope.

I ask God to let it be so.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS PRISONER RELEASES, ARRESTS

PY012253Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (NA)--The Interior Ministry reported today that the national executive branch ordered the release of 15 persons last week. It also ordered the arrest of one person and granted permission for five persons to leave the country. Another seven persons were placed at the disposal of the court to serve their sentences.

RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS PETITION SUPREME COURT

PY010049Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2234 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (NA)--It was learned here today that 1,221 relatives of 1,542 missing persons have filed a petition to the Supreme Court on their behalf. All these persons were taken away from their place of work or from the streets by armed groups who acted as some kind of public authority. The signers of the petition stated that "there is no other door to knock on but that of the Supreme Court, under whose jurisdiction these cases of missing persons belong, asking that as one of the independent branches of government it initiate the necessary proceedings to put an end to the denial of the rights of these missing persons to have their cases handled by the court."

245 Missing in Cordoba

PY011402Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1135 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (AFP)--Relatives of missing persons of Cordoba Province today published a list of 245 missing persons and requested that the government clear up their cases. The request, published on half a page of the conservative newspaper LA PRENSA, states that the relatives want to know what happened to them, now that Christmas is near.

The relatives mention Pope Paul VI's statement, "If you want peace, defend life," and list 245 persons with the dates when they disappeared. The first case was reported on 10 June 1975. There were 11 missing persons that year, 182 in 1976, 46 in 1977 and 6 in 1978. The last missing persons case was reported on 23 July 1978.

The item was signed by the Commission of Missing Relatives of Cordoba Province.

LABOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON RAIL STRIKE, WAGES

PY282010Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Nov 78 p 1, 6 PY

[Interview granted by Argentine Labor Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo before leaving for Lima, Peru, on 25 November 1978]

[Excerpt] [Question] General, a few days ago a major conflict was overcome in the railway workers union. It has been announced that a joint commission will be formed to discuss the salaries of that sector. When will the commission be formed and what will its specific task be?

[Answer] Your question is a very good opportunity to explain some aspects of that subject. [paragraph continues]

In fact, this week we have had a problem in the railway service which has affected its normal functioning. Fortunately, however, the problem was solved immediately thanks to the sensible position of the workers and their leaders.

You said that a joint commission will discuss the railway subject. It should be pointed out that there will be no joint commission. The problem will be solved by the government according to its powers and responsibilities.

What is going to happen is that a coordinating commission from the three labor organizations will jointly explain to officials of the enterprise the points of view, needs and situations of the unions.

Acting through the enterprise, the government will take every step toward adjustment of railway salaries within the framework of the plans the government had drawn up which include consideration of a readjustment which is now set for 1 December.

[Question] Regarding that subject, what will be the nature of the readjustment to be made as of 1 December, in the opinion of your ministry?

[Answer] The readjustment is being studied. Right now it is being studied by the Economy and Labor Ministries, and therefore next week it will be possible to make progress with the proposals, which will then be submitted to the president.

[Question] Mr Minister, we understand that there are proposals to increase the minimum salary. Will the same thing happen with the complete salary scales for collective agreements?

[Answer] That is what we are studying.

[Question] In conclusion, I would like to ask a question regarding some opinions which have been expressed in the last few days on the suitability of an elite government for this country. What is your personal opinion on this matter?

[Answer] This question, in fact, has nothing to do with the labor problem. Without leaving aside my official position, I will therefore answer it as a high-ranking officer of the armed forces and as an Argentine citizen. There is no document about the national reorganization process or any other basic document which can lead one to think of a concept such as you have mentioned. Furthermore, the commanders of the armed forces have expressed themselves as individuals, publicly and repeatedly, not only against elitism but also against populism.

Also the president himself expressed his opinion 2 days ago against an elitist form of government.

As a common citizen, I would like to say that to think of elitism from a political point of view for this country might lead to a political aberration which is contrary to the Argentine character and tradition which, as we know, have been essentially democratic since the origin of the nation in 1810.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH INCREASES MINIMUM WAGE

PY020229Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Text] The executive branch has decided to increase the minimum wage in the public sector to 90,000 pesos and to readjust the minimum wage in collective contracts affecting employees of state enterprises.

It was also announced that wage flexibility to be applied to the updated minimum wage will be 75 percent.

ARGENTINA-JAPAN FISHING NEGOTIATIONS

PY282343Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1325 GMT 28 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (NA)-- The Argentine secretary of maritime affairs, Rear Adm Carlos noe Guevara stated today that he is giving Japanese officials and businessmen a "frank" explanation of the problems which port facilities in southern Argentina present for fishing activities and the inability of the Argentine Government to improve this situation in the course of 1979 because of a lack of funds planned for this in the national budget.

Guevara, who is currently in Japan holding talks related to fishing activities in Argentina, especially by Japanese enterprises, made these remarks in the course of a radio interview with Radio Belgrano for the program "Ford Noticias."

The Argentine secretary for maritime affairs indicated that "fishing has always interested the two governments, and we have studied with officials and private businessmen the development of fishing agreements signed in February this year and have reached the conclusion that activities related to research in this field are developing without problems."

With regard to feasibility studies which are being carried out, Guevara said, "We must wait for the results of these studies to select the enterprises which want to operate south of Parallel 40 and the port from which they will operate because this is the area in which we will have problems in the future, problems which we have explained frankly, such as the lack of port facilities which our country can offer in the south."

PROVEN OIL RESERVES SAID GOOD FOR 10-12 YEARS

PY041959Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 Dec 78 p 3 PY

[Summary] Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella said yesterday during the closing ceremony of the first Latin American congress on oil drilling that Argentina has proven oil reserves for the next 10 to 12 years.

The congress was attended by delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico and Peru. Brunella said that 709 oil wells have been drilled so far this year. He also said that Government Oil Deposits (YPF) has 82 drilling rigs and that 74 are currently in operation.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS NATURAL GAS SALES TO BRAZIL

PY041825Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 4 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Punta del Este, 4 Dec (AFP)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botello Gonsalves said here today that Bolivia is willing to continue negotiations with Brazil for the sale of gas. According to the Bolivian foreign minister, the opposition of some sectors in Bolivia to the gas agreement with Brazil has been dispelled. The Bolivian foreign minister stressed the importance of that agreement for both countries and revealed that he will take advantage of the River Plate country's foreign ministers conference, which opened today in Punta del Este, to talk with Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira about problems connected with the gas agreement, including the price of gas. The former Bolivian Government had agreed to sell Brazil 400 million cubic feet of gas per day for 20 years, but the replacement of that government by the current regime of Gen David Padilla has created concern in Brasilia about compliance with that agreement.

Energy Minister Comments

PY021832Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 78 PY

[Text] The sale of gas to Brazil will depend on the volume of the reserves, and it will probably be a democratically elected government which will deal with those plans, according to a statement by Energy Minister Mario Candia. He explained that a specially formed commission will study all aspects involved in this great obligation. In the opinion of the present energy and hydrocarbons minister, the first thing to do is to establish the volume of the natural gas reserves.

[Begin recording] As all citizens know, a letter of intent for the sale of natural gas to Brazil (?has been signed). This letter of intent clearly establishes the rules of the game on which this negotiation should be based. In the first place, the volume of gas reserves in this country must be exactly established by an enterprise having experience in this type of work. This is of basic importance, not only for Bolivia but also for Brazil, which would be the future buyer of the product. [end recording]

He stated that a preliminary plan, including an analysis of reserves and sales possibilities, will be drawn up for the future sale. Answering a question on natural gas reserves, Minister Candia replied:

[Begin recording] The gas reserves are undoubtedly in the quintillions [of cubic feet] but we do not know if there are 4 or 5 or 7 quintillion, as the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] experts say. But we believe that the gas reserves have to be counted in quintillions, although we do not know how many. [end recording]

The minister observed that natural resources must satisfy the demands of the country first, before being used for other purposes, and that prices must be profitable. He concluded by making the following announcement on the date of the gas sale to Brazil which has been much discussed:

[Begin recording] I certainly do not expect that the present government will make the agreement. The study will take many months and it will perhaps be the future constitutional government which will conclude the negotiation. [end recording]

PRESIDENT-ELECT FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS AT OFFICE OPENING

FY041956Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Dec 78 p 4 FY

[Speech by Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo at opening of his new office as president-elect in Brasilia on 1 December]

[Excerpts] Now that the electoral work is over and the results of the 15 November elections are known, the Brazilian people can be proud of their accomplishment. One of the largest electorates in the world--almost 50 million people--went to the ballot boxes and freely cast their votes for the candidates of their choice.

In all of its manifestations and regardless of how it is expressed, the act of voting is the touchstone of the state's powers. The popular vote is a symbol of sovereignty which expresses a democratic delegation of power among us so broad that it has hardly any equivalent in other countries.

The representatives elected by the people in Brazil do not have only legislative functions. The National Congress also has a permanent constituent power and is the body which sets down the statutes for the nation's juridical order. And whenever it is necessary, as now, it is also incumbent upon Congress to pass the constitutional acts which embody the reforms needed by Brazilian society.

And that was why during the electoral campaign I worked with so much dedication to insure the majority in the Federal Senate and Chamber of Deputies for the National Renewal Alliance. The people reacted just as I expected.

So I may now seriously think of proceeding with the political reform initiated by President Ernesto Geisel at the right moment, and I can also expand them in the form of more social and economic reforms.

That is, of course, a complicated task which will have reflections in many aspects of the nation's affairs. I intend to approach that task after 15 March 1979 with the utmost attention, interest and thoughtfulness. Since the constitution grants initiative to the executive branch in all legislative and constitutional matters, the process could be carried out through a close and effective cooperation among the branches of the government.

To attach more value to representatives of the more advanced states and less to those of the poorer ones is to go against our federation.

Those who heard me speaking in public rallies and work sessions know what my commitments are.

I want to reaffirm those commitments here and now:

In the first place, and as the basic premise of my government action, I have a commitment of loyalty to the aspirations which gave rise to the military-civilian alliance in the unforgettable days of March 1964.

Of those who support the government, especially in the congressional halls, I expect conscientious and affirmative votes.

Of those who follow the opposition line, I expect an attitude of vigilance and fairness. Divergence and difference of opinions and viewpoints are the natural basis of the state of rights. [paragraph continues]

However, there is a distinction to be made between the disagreement of those who want to assist in shaping a democratic state and the disagreement of those who reject and fight the state's organization as adopted by the nation. This is an indispensable distinction in order to separate the constitutional opposition from the unconstitutional opposition. While the former is legitimate and desirable, the latter is illegitimate and destructive.

Having established that distinction, I continue to extend my hands in a gesture of reconciliation, but I ask nobody to give up convictions which serve the good of our country.

I am telling everyone that I am interested in receiving his cooperation in the form of proposals, criticism and suggestions as long as they are concrete.

The objectives of my government are the same as everyone's. Brazil can no longer stand for antithetical ideas of past and present, of immobility and mobility. Our task must be spurred by the idea of bringing about, in the short term, the elimination of the old problems which still burden us: From inflation to supply, from public health to housing, from land utilization to urban life quality, from education to social assistance, and from employment security to just compensation for the factors of production.

Ladies and gentlemen: Just as I am asking help from all Brazilians, I am asking God to bless this office where we will be thinking and working to take over our responsibilities on 15 March 1979 and also to inspire us to live these days creatively and enthusastically.

FOREIGN MINISTER PLEASED BY ARGENTINE STATEMENT

FY280052Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Nov 78 p 25 FY

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--After a visit to the Federal Senate, Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira stated yesterday that he considered quite conciliatory the statement made by Argentine President Jorge Videla that it is necessary to find a point of equilbrium among Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina for the exploitation of the Parana River resources.

Commenting on the Argentine president's statement, Silveira stated:

I found it quite alright. I even found it to be conciliatory, to the effect that the only thing he talked about was equilibrium of obligations. I did not perceive a single word which could lead me to believe that his statement was not good.

Commenting specifically on Videla's stated intention to reach an agreement with Brazil, Azeredo said:

I confess that I have always had the intention of reaching an agreement. We will see if we can achieve it.

Regarding the objections made by some sectors which found it difficult to achieve that "point of equilibrium," Azeredo said:

I believe it is my obligation to carry on the negotiations. I feel it is my responsibility to do so. I have reached a stage in my life at which it has become very important for me to be able to do things, to make things feasible, instead of making criticism which, although it may be necessary for some, is not for me. That is to say, since I am engaged in a process, I should carry on and try to achieve a solution.

Asked whether he still believed it possible to make a proposal which would not be questioned by Buenos Aires, Azeredo said categorically:

If I didn't believe it, I wouldn't make any proposal.

BRAZIL PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF TRIPARTITE PARANA TALKS

FY011337Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 1 Dec 78 FY

[Text] Itamaraty today delivered to Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camilion a diplomatic note proposing the resumption of the tripartite negotiations to reconcile the hydroelectric projects of Itaipu and Corpus.

The Brazilian note proposes to resume the talks on the basis of the pre-agreement achieved in the Rio de Janeiro meeting in September, where all but three points were defined: The number of turbines in operation in Itaipu, Corpus' height, and Itaipu's operational regime.

Unofficial reports state that Brazil will propose negotiating the establishment of a table which would allow the adoption of an equation tying the eventual number of turbines to the eventual height, whereby the number of turbines for Itaipu would be in relation to Corpus' height--that is, the greater the number of turbines for Itaipu, the higher Corpus would be. This is reportedly the solution Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira has found to express, at least for now, the viewpoint of Brazilian diplomats, who oppose the two reserve turbines proposed by Brazilian technicians.

The Argentine ambassador declined to comment on the note he received from Itamaraty. He was not able, however, to conceal a certain air of apathy when asked about the Argentine reaction regarding the future of the tripartite negotiations to reconcile the hydroelectric projects of Corpus and Itaipu.

He said: We have to wait for my government's reaction. For my part, I cannot say anything.

Despite the coolness with which the Argentine Embassy received the Brazilian note, diplomatic analysts believe that a solution will be found through the trilateral talks.

STATE SECRETARY REPORTS PRESENCE OF SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT

FY010150Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 30 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Porto Alegre--The state security secretary, Col Rubem Moura Jardim, has reported that an international subversive movement is active in the state with foreign aid.

In a statement to the press, Colonel Moura Jardim this afternoon denied any involvement of DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] agents or civilian police agents in the kidnaping of an Uruguayan couple in Porto Alegre on 17 November. Colonel Moura asked rhetorically: Who knows whether this event could not be instrumental in shedding light on other events which have taken place here. He noted that the case is being investigated by the federal police, whose regional superintendent, (Luiz Marciano Rodrigues), went to Brasilia to brief the justice on this matter.

EXPERTS CRITICIZE NUCLEAR PROGRAM AT RIO CONFERENCE

PY012230Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Nov 78 p 8 PY

[Excerpt] The chief of the marketing department of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Power Companies Inc], Pietro Erber, stated during a conference at the Economics Institute of Rio de Janeiro yesterday that power demand forecasts made by NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] in 1974 and set down in the "white book" of the nuclear program were grossly exaggerated and conceived in an atmosphere of excessive optimism. After stating that the forecast had been based on unrealistic estimates stemming from the second National Development Plan (PND), Erber explained that a review is underway and added that the country's hydroelectric potential is in no danger of being exhausted before 2010.

Luis Pinguelli Rosa, professor of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), and also a speaker at the conference, expressed great surprise at Pietro Erber's remarks and concluded that not only Brazilian scientists, but also Brazilian economists were not consulted in drawing up the nuclear program. "Now we know that there is no need for this nuclear program, which could be easily postponed for another 10 years," Pinguelli Rosa stated with surprise.

Pietro Erber recalled that being an ELETROBRAS expert, it was not his place to make political comments regarding the decisions made by NUCLEBRAS. He emphasized, however, that even current power demand and consumption estimates made by ELETROBRAS are slightly high, with a built-in margin of error as a security measure.

During the conference, nuclear physics professor Luiz Pinguelli Rosa recalled that the justification for the nuclear program outlined in the "white book" was based on the country's urgent need to deal with the impending exhaustion of hydroelectric power, a situation which NUCLEBRAS used to explain the need to make a "package deal" with nuclear technology. He said that all ELETROBRAS efforts in search of autonomy in electric power have been negated by dependency on the FRG. He asserted that all of the uranium discovered and measured in Brazil--130,000 tons of uranium dioxide--is not enough to load the 16 out of 40 projected reactors which NUCLEBRAS plans to install by the year 2000.

In the meantime, Pietro Erber expressed hope that the nuclear program will be revised and added that the nine reactors which NUCLEBRAS plans to put into operation before 1990 should begin operating only after the year 2000.

Congressional Probe Criticized

PY300236Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Nov 78 p 7 PY

[Text] The congressional committee created to investigate possible irregularities of Brazil's nuclear program was yesterday criticized in Rio de Janeiro by Jose Goldembert, director of the Institute of Physics of Sao Paulo University, and by John Cotrim, former president of Furnas Powerplants, for not discussing the true problems of the nuclear program. While Goldemberg believes that "the congressional committee should deal with nuclear policy as a whole, instead of worrying about possible mistakes or corruption which could be found in the construction of Angra dos Reis," Cotrim believes that the committee "is only debating fulfilled contracts, while the problem is somewhere else."

"Even if there were no mistakes, bad luck, or suspected corruption involved in the construction of Angra 1 and 2, this would not mean that the current nuclear policy is the best for the country. I believe that we should discuss the nuclear program, especially regarding the transfer of technology and the fuel cycle," stated the former president of the Brazilian Society of Physics during a lecture held at the Economics Institute in Rio de Janeiro.

For him, the only way to acquire technology is by making the desired product. "This cannot be done in the manner of little boys in school. To allow our technicians to acquire technology they have to have decisionmaking power. This is not taking place because it does not interest the German enterprises, and neither will it be done in the future," concluded Goldemberg.

The former president of the Brazilian Society for Science and Progress explained that he had not been invited to speak before the congressional committee, but should he be asked to do so he would be glad to help in the field of energy sources and transferal of technology. Goldemberg believes that for Brazil, the ideal model should follow the example of Embraer's successful experiment by which it designed an airplane, and the only things the company asked from abroad were the manufactured parts and equipment, made according to specifications provided by the enterprise. "Nowadays," indicated Goldemberg, "these parts and equipment are being made in Brazil, and we are acquiring the technology of the turbines without paying royalties." He believes that the nuclear sector should also follow this policy.

According to Jose Goldemberg, Brazil could double its current hydroelectric output--from 170 million kilowatts to 340 million kilowatts--by drawing up a plan to take advantage of small waterfalls on rivers and streams which feed the main rivers. This would allow the installation of minipowerplants which would supply distant areas and sparsely populated regions, freeing the large powerplants for a more rational utilization of their power.

Goldemberg revealed that the U.S. NASA is making a survey, by means of satellites aerophotography, of all the small rivers and streams, which offer the possibility of installing 500,000 powerplants.

The former president of Furnas Powerplants, John Cotrim, stated that "the congressional committee appointed to investigate the nuclear program is only debating fulfilled contracts, while the problem is somewhere else." He indicated that the true problems of the nuclear program are not being discussed by the congressional committee.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES HIGH COST OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY011503Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Commentary by Alberto Tamer: "Brazil's Energy Program"]

[Text] The Brazilian Government still has in hand a very delicate matter: its nuclear program.

The Brazilian Government must review its nuclear program, which foresees the installation of at least six plants with an overall power of 10 million kilowatts. Testimony before the congressional investigating committee by the Brazilian Power Companies, Inc [ELETROBRAS] directors has confirmed that there is no need to create expensive energy--it costs $2,000 per installed kilowatt--when even dozens of hydroelectric plants can be built. Using the cheap power of the rivers, installation costs per kilowatt range from $600-$700 to a maximum of $800. The Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS], an organization created to direct the Brazilian nuclear program, overrated national consumption and underrated the power of the rivers and our resources.

[Words indistinct] the projections of ELETROBRAS indicate that Brazilian consumption will increase 12 percent per year until the end of this century. For this to happen, the Brazilian economy would have to grow at a rate of 8 percent in the coming 20 years--that is, more than the United States, which is very difficult and not even recommended.

The estimations of NUCLEBRAS have been surpassed and must be reviewed [words indistinct] to clearly understand the nuclear problem. Here we have some figures which are very easy to remember: 1) The hydroelectric power of our rivers amounts to 200 million kilowatts, and we have only exploited 23 million kilowatts: I repeat, and this is not a lie, 23 million kilowatts. Installed hydraulic energy goes for $600, $700 or at the highest $800 per kilowatt. By contrast, nuclear energy goes for from $1,500 to $2,000. It is certainly absurd to continue this program unless there is excess money, and our finance minister knows very well that we are not in a position to undertake a program which will cost close to $20 billion, when funds are needed to continue projects that cannot be postponed, such as construction of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant, in which cuts worth 800 million cruzeiros were made today. If Itaipu does not enter operation by 1983, we will probably face energy rationing.

URANIUM DEPOSIT OFFERS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

PY272340Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS] reports that the uranium deposit located in the Itatai Ranch, in the District of Santa Quiteria, Ceara State, contains 71,000 tons of uranium mixed with phosphates. NUCLEBRAS adds that as a result of the discovery of this deposit, Brazil will be self-sufficient in uranium supply until the year 2020, a fact which will make the Brazilian nuclear energy program highly feasible.

ELETROBRAS APPROVES GRANTS FOR ANGRA 2, 3

PY300154Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Nov 78 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] In its last session, the administrative council of ELETROBRAS approved a financial grant of 4,920,307,000 cruzeiros for the Angra 2 and Angra 3 nuclear plants.

Of that amount, 1.4 billion cruzeiros have already been spent this year in these projects, while the remaining 2.69 billion cruzeiros [as published] will be used by Furnas to pay for financial obligations until 1985, including payments abroad.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, 3D ARMY COMMANDER NAMED

PY021256Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 2 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Dec (AFP)--By presidential decree, Four Star Gen Samuel Alves Correa was today appointed territorial army chief of staff.

Maj Gen Alves Correa is presently commander of the 3d Army, located in the southern region of the country. He will replace Gen Ariel Pacca da Fonseca, who retired after serving the maximum allowable time on active service.

President Geisel has appointed Gen Antonio Bandeira commander of the 3d Army.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET VOWS TO MEET BOYCOTT CHALLENGE

PY042109Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has stated that in view of the new international aggression against Chile, the boycott, he will resort to imaginative solutions to try to diminish the effects of this measure.

The Chilean president made this statement during a ceremony held at the Diego Portales Building at noon today to commemorate the day of Chilean women.

Present at the ceremony were the first lady; the ministers of interior, housing, justice education and defense; the secretary general of the government; and the president of the National Administrative Reform Commission [CONARA] in addition to all women's volunteer organizations and other community organizations.

After the national anthem sung by (Elisa Puccio), the president delivered a speech. In it he praised all Chilean women on their day by noting that the Chilean woman has learned to understand the complexities of modern life [words indistinct] problems and necessities which a nation must foresee to be able to later enforce with calm and decision those measures [words indistinct].

[Begin Pinochet recording] As president of the nation, I categorically state that I have never hesitated to enforce those measures demanded by the national situation. I did this even at the risk of losing popularity. [words indistinct]

I particularly note this important aspect of government policy because this is an essential point [passage indistinct] imposed on us by extraordinary circumstances and to which we committed ourselves with all [word indistinct] of the armed forces. [end recording]

Furthermore, the president asserted: Today we are better off, but the sacrifices will continue because the great undertakings we proclaimed in 1973 still need more time to be completed.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Despite our decisive efforts, we are again confronting a totalitarian Marxist conspiracy which is supported by traitors to the fatherland [word indistinct] who launch systematic attacks against our people. [Words indistinct] such action will only lead to the suffering of the most needy sector of our people which stoically [words indistinct].

Nevertheless [words indistinct] desperately seek ignoble means to try to minimize the powers of the people.

The path we have traveled has always been plagued with foreign intervention trying to worsen the hardships we were experiencing. We are not, therefore, frightened by the aggressions they are trying to impose on us. [Words indistinct] sold by the traitors to the fatherland with the aim of continuing to enjoy those benefits they obtained through their political chicanery.

This is why they did not question the imposing of new sacrifices on the poor sector of our society, against which this well-known boycott is really intended.

Chile will confront this fearsome international aggression with the moral integrity which has always characterized it, and it will resort to the enforcement of imaginative measures to diminsh the effects of this measure [words indistinct] the fatherland. [end recording]

President Pinochet added: In view of the importance which your attitude has on the great majority of our citizens, it is your duty as women and mothers to be the bearers of this national responsibility.

Concluding, he appealed to them at a time in which Chile may experience an international economic aggression to renew their faith on [words indistinct] and double their efforts.

BOMB EXPLODES AT HOME OF SECOND JUDGE

PA041420Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 3 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Dec (AFP)--A bomb exploded here today in the house of a judge who is hearing a case of a similar attack at the house of the president of the Chilean Supreme Court 10 days ago. Police reported that the explosive device was placed in the front yard of the residence of Sergio Dunlop, minister of the Appeals Court. The explosion shattered windows throughout the neighborhood and caused other damage.

Dunlop is hearing the case involving an explosion in the house of Supreme Court President Israel Borquez. Borquez is in charge of the extradition process against three Chilean Army officers who have been accused by the U.S. Justice Department of being involved in the assassination of former Chilean Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington 2 years ago.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DECREES SALARY READJUSTMENT--It was reported today that the Chilean Government has decreed a 12-percent salary readjustment for Chilean workers as of December. The National Statistics Institute [INE] reported that accumulated inflation for this year is 28.4 percent. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Dec 78 PY]

TRADE WITH JAPAN--Gustavo Ponce, representative of the pro-Chile committee in Hong Kong, Japan and Korea, yesterday held a press conference at the end of 1 and 1/2 years of negotitions in Tokyo and stated that trade between Chile and Japan increased by 275.7 percent between 1972 and 1977. He also stated that the total volume of bilateral trade in 1978 is expected to surpass the $585.8 million of 1977. He said that the most important activities for 1979 include the participation of some 35 Chilean companies in the world imports market, located in a suburban area in Tokyo. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Nov 78 pp 1, 16 PY]

TURBAY AYALA HOIDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN SAN ANDRES

PA041402Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has recommended to liberalism that it postpone its debate on candidacies. He suggested that those seeking nomination should not exhaust themselves in 4 years of campaigning. The chief of state said this during a news conference yesterday in San Andres in which he made important political statements.

He expressed support for plural leadership of his party. He also praised the work of Congress, although he indicated that he did not agree with the system used by the legislators to increase their salaries. He said, however, that he would not veto the law increasing their salaries.

The president forecast that Congress will have a very busy work schedule during the special sessions it will hold. He said that it will be easy to reach an understanding with the victorious presidential candidate of Venezuela, stressing that Colombia is willing to reach an agreement with Venezuela when that country so desires.

He told newsmen that the most painful momement of his administration was learning of the assassination of former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelbas and his greatest satisfaction is seeing that people who were not his supporters are now giving generous and patriotic support to his administration.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RELIEVED OF POST

PA011607Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0124 GMT 1 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Nov (EFE)--Gen Alfonso Rodriguez Rubiano, Colombian Air Force commander, has been relieved of his post, it was officially revealed here today, Thursday. Although the reasons for the action were not disclosed, it was learned that Gen Raul Alberto Paredes Diago, the second ranking air force officer, was promoted to the commanding post. Rodriguez Rubiano had assumed the post during the government of former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and was confirmed in it by the incumbent president, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Several promotions to the rank of general and a number of normal transfers have taken place within the military forces following General Rodriguez' retirement.

COMMISSION STUDYING CHARGES AGAINST FORMER OFFICIALS

PA301540Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to several spokesmen, the accusations commission [comision de acusaciones] of the House of Representatives will begin investigating next week the whereabouts of Humberto Salcedo Collantes, former public works minister under the Lopez administration, in order to lay the groundwork for the criminal investigation to be conducted against him. Salcedo is accused of the following crimes: embezzlement, abuse of authority, misuse of official funds, prevarication and bribery. The former official has fled to Europe and currently lives in Spain.

The former minister disappeared after the attorney general's office submitted to the accusations commission the 6,000-page document containing the serious charges against him. Salcedo Collantes is also implicated in the case of work carried out at La Liberatad farm, which is owned by the children of former President Lopez.

The commission is also preparing reports on the actions of other former officials of the past administration. These include former Labor Minister Oscar Montoya Montoya, former President Lopez himself, and minor officials who have also fallen from grace as a result of serious administrative irregularities and the mishandling of funds. Investigations into these matters will begin next week.

SECURITY STATUTE TO BE APPLIED TO ALL TERRORIST GROUPS

PA011842Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 78 PA

[Text] In Bogota, the presidency announced today that the government and authorities will strictly apply the drastic measures contained in the security statute both to the terrorist organizations of the American Anticommunist Alliance and others operating in the country. Under instructions by President Turbay Ayala, Presidency Secretary Alvaro Perez Vives today responded to the threats reported by former Congressman Apolinar Diaz Callejas. Perez Vives pointed out that the government has condemned terrorism as a crime regardless of whether it comes from the right or left. The government believes that its duty is to fight terrorism with determination and protect all whose lives, honor or property are threatened, he said.

ARMY DISBANDS FARC FRONT IN CIMITARRA

PA020239Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0053 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 Dec (LATIN)--The Colombian Army today announced it has disbanded 1 of the 5 fronts or columns of a procommunist guerrilla group by killing 9 of its 14 members this week. The army command said that the column is the fourth front of the pro-Moscow Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) which operated in Cimitarra, 350 km northwest of Bogota. The command said that this year the column had killed 69 peasants in the region who were allegedly cooperating with government authorities.

The five guerrillas of the column who are still alive are being closely pursued through the jungle region by army troops. The first three guerrillas were killed on Tuesday, and yesterday six more were killed. One of those killed yesterday was identified today as Carlos Arturo Cruz, alias Octavio, commander of the column.

The army command said that the guerrilla group had sowed terror in the region despite the small number of members and the weapons they used. One of them used a 16-gauge shotgun and another was armed with a .30-30 carbine made famous during the Mexican revolution.

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR DISMISSAL--The Colombian Government today announced the retirement of Gen Alberto Maldonado Munoz from active service and his dismissal as director of the national civil defense department. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA]

NEW CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR--Bogota--Army Col Ricardo Medina Escobar took office yesterday as the new civil defense director. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA]

EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED--The police have recovered 150 kg of explosives that had been stolen from a British ship in Buenaventura port on 28 November. Three persons arrested in connection with this case are believed to be members of a band dedicated to the looting of ships sailing under foreign flags and are being investigated. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES STATES POSITION ON ITAIPU TURBINES

PY021353Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Dec 78 p 11 PY

[Text] Paraguay has acquainted the Argentine Government with its points of view regarding the decision made jointly with Brazil, its partner in building the Itaipu dam, on the 2 reserve turbines, additional to the 18 turbines established from the beginning. This was done in a note given yesterday afternoon by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues to Jose Isaac Garcia Ghirelli, charge d'affaires of the Argentine Embassy during the absence of Ambassador Sergio Novoa, who is in Buenos Aires, where he has been called by his government.

The Paraguayan document says, as did the reply given to the Argentine Government by Itamaraty in Brasilia on Thursday, that the conditions are at hand for renewing the dialog in search of a fair solution, as long as national interests are respected. Although the document does not specifically mention the number of turbines, it can be inferred that the decision stands firm to maintain the number of turbines at the Itaipu dam at 20. This refutes speculation in Brazilian newspapers, which took it for granted that the Paraguayan-Brazilian decision to add 2 reserve turbines to the 18 at Itaipu would be reversed in the next few days.

NOGUES COMMENTS ON TRIPARTITE TALKS, PARANA PROJECT

PY041558Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 4 Dec 78 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues talked with journalists for several minutes before his departure for Punta del Este, where the River Plate Basin conference starts today. Nogues said: "In addition to this meeting, the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay will hold separate meetings on the tripartite negotiations."

The foreign minister did not attach much importance to the middle Parana project which Argentina is now undertaking. Nogues said that "it is very expensive because they must build a restraining wall of almost 200 km. It will be very difficult to build."

Nogues added that in Punta del Este he will discuss pending bilateral issues with his Argentine colleague.

OFFICIAL SAYS CORPUS DAM CAN BE BUILT WITHOUT ARGENTINA

PY041509Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Dec 78 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro--Paraguay is determined to build the Corpus hydroelectric plant alone if Argentina decides against this project and wishes to exploit the middle Parana. This was revealed today by Enzo Debernardi, the president of the National Power Administration [ANDE]. Debernardi is now in Rio attending a meeting of the administrative board of the Itaipu binational enterprise, which is responsible for the construction of the dam being built by Brazil and Paraguay.

Debernardi explained that the decision to build the Corpus plant alone, downriver from Itaipu, would still require an agreement with Argentina, "since the energy potential of the Parana River belongs to both countries." During another segment of his remarks, the ANDE president mentioned the decision reached by Brazil and Paraguay to increase the number of turbines to be installed at Itaipu from 18 to 20. With regard to this issue, he stated: "There will be no more changes in the number of machines which will operate in the binational power plant."

CUAJONE COPPER MINE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE OVER WAGES

PA042127Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 Dec (AFP)--The 1,300 miners of the Cuajone copper mine--located 1,200 km south of this capital--which is operated by the U.S. Southern Copper Corporation, went on strike today in demand of wage increases, it was reported here.

Victor Cuadros, secretary general of the Peruvian mining and metallurgy federation, said that the enterprise had refused to discuss the first list of demands on wage increases presented by the mine's union and that the matter would be settled by the Labor Ministry. He added that the mining camp was occupied by an army detachment from Moquega.

PRESIDENT MORALES BERMUDEZ CANCELS ALL TRIPS ABROAD

PY020002Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 1 Dec (TELAM-ANSA)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez has canceled all the trips he was scheduled to make abroad for the rest of the year. This information was released today by Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente Radbill, who explained that the pressure of government tasks, now increased by the political timetable involved in the transfer of power to civilians in 1980, precludes any trip abroad.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANSWERS CRITICISM ON VISIT TO CHILE

PA041346Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 3 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 3 Dec (EFE)--For the first time in many years "Peru can fully assume a policy of peace and detente," Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente said last night during a speech reported here today.

"It," he said, "is not based on fear, but stems from the belief in our defense capability and the honesty of our intentions," because one can trust the peace offered only by a strong nation.

The minister made this statement in response to criticism by some local publications of his work at the Foreign Ministry and especially of his recent visit to Chile.

He explained a few days ago that his country gives priority to good relations with neighboring countries and therefore it proclaimed its position of peace when relations between Chile and Argentina became tense over the Beagle Channel issue.

After noting that he assumes full responsibility for the foreign policy that he has proposed to the government and the implementation of which has been entrusted to him, the minister added: "It does not include discrimination against any country. It is Peru's highest interests that should prevail in our conduct."

Stating that it was for these reasons that the mission of Prime Minister Gen Oscar Molina and his own to Argentina and Chile, respectively, were authorized, the foreign minister concluded by saying that "efforts are being made to portray them as contradictory when they were precisely the expression of our spirit of friendship and Latin American cooperation."

LUIS HERRERA CAMPINS PROCLAIMED NEW PRESIDENT-ELECT

Luis Herrera Claims Victory

PA041728Y Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1649 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Ernesto Fagundes report from La Herrerana Estate]

[Text] Dr Luis Herrera Campins, virtual president of the republic, is holding a news conference. He is analyzing the prospects for his government during the next 5 years. Dr Luis Campins explained to newsmen gathered at La Herrerana Estate what, in his opinion, were the basic reasons behind his victory and the subsequent defeat of the Democratic Action candidate. Following is part of President-elect Dr Luis Herrera Campins' remarks:

[Begin Herrera recording] I would dare say that there are several basic reasons for my victory. One of them, which refers to Democratic Action and the government, is no doubt the feeling of disenchantment in some and frustration in others due to the difference between the expectations created in 1974 and the satisfaction of those expectations during the term. Regarding the other aspect, I think the people understood via this country's mass media the profound, humanitarian and democratic content that my message and platform have had and do have. [end recording]

On the other hand, the virtual president-elect said his platform includes expanding relations with Latin America, giving a greater role to the developing countries of the subcontinent. He also said that his government will not abuse any part or representative of the mass media.

Finally, Dr Luis Herrera Campins is now explaining the extent of so-called community property [propiedad comunitaria]. He is speaking about greater participation by the people in the various associations which will be created so that democracy can be exercised in a participatory and active fashion at all levels of our society.

Latest Partial Results

PA042027Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1854 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Bulletin No 5 read by the secretary of the Supreme Electoral Council--recorded]

[Excerpt] Total voters:	6,223,903
Total votes counted:	667,269
Percentage of total voters:	10.82
Total valid votes:	654,511
Total null votes:	12,758
Presidential candidates:	
Luis Pinerua Ordaz:	262,621 (41.65 percent)
Luis Herrera Campins:	294,002 (44.91 percent)

Perez Recognizes Herrera Victory

PA042114Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2055 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Dec (EFE)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez announced today, Monday, that he has recognized the electoral victory of Social Christian candidate Luis Herrera Campins.

An official communique released this afternoon in Miraflores Palace, the official residence of the president of the republic, indicated that Herrera Campins' victory will be recognized on Tuesday morning. The communique confirmed that Venezuelan Secretary of the Presidency Carmelo Lauria will personally visit Luis Herrera Campins on behalf of President Perez to extend the president's recognition of Herrera Campins as president-elect of Venezuela.

Luis Pinerua Ordaz, the candidate of the Democratic Action Party to which President Perez belongs, was the defeated candidate.

This is the first official announcement in which the Venezuelan Government has explicitly recognized the electoral victory of Luis Herrera Campins, a 53-year-old lawyer.

So far, the official vote count has been proceeding so slowly that the latest bulletin issued by the Supreme Electoral Council of Venezuela gave Herrera a margin of only 27,381 votes over his rival Pinerua, with 667,269 votes counted.

Other Candidates Concede

PA042322Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] The virtual triumph of Luis Herrera Campins has surprised some observers who believed that Pinerua Ordaz would win the elections. These same observers had based their estimates on the results of the latest polls, which showed Pinerua Ordaz leading by a narrow margin.

Bulletins issued by the Supreme Electoral Council gave a slight advantage to Herrera Campins over Pinerua Ordaz. This organization believes that the final electoral results could be known tonight.

Meanwhile, the defeat of the government party has not come as a surprise to Venezuelans, who have seen the two parties hold power alternately. Raul Leoni of Democratic Action [AD] was succeeded by Rafael Caldera, who 5 years ago had to turn power over to opposition candidate Carlos Andres Perez.

The announcement of Luis Herrera's victory by Caldera unleashed an unprecedented celebration, which has been taking place since early this morning. Social Christian Party [COPEI] sympathizers and members of the Democratic Republican Union and the Popular Democratic Force have been participating in the celebration.

The streets close to Herrera Campins' residence have been filled with people since early morning. Automobile caravans and fireworks displays have been improvised in Caracas and other towns.

Meanwhile, former President Caldera urged his celebrating party members not to allow anything to tarnish this beautiful electoral victory.

Luis Herrera Campins is a 53-year-old lawyer and newsman. He has been a congressman over the past 20 years. In his first statements to the press, he said that he will lead a broad-based government. At noon today former President Caldera emphasized that the new COPEI--which he helped to create 32 years ago--victory is irreversible.

Jose Vicente Rangel, former Movement for Socialism [MAS] presidential candidate, conceded Luis Herrera Campins' victory. Rangel and the MAS higher echelon arrived at Herrera Campins' residence early this afternoon to give their recognition to the COPEI victory and to congratulate its candidate. Former presidential candidate Diego Arria arrived a few minutes later. He said the electoral results should give Herrera an advantage of over 400,000 votes.

Alejandro Gomez, former presidential candidate for the National Unity Front, also arrived at Herrera Campins' residence and conceded Luis Herrera Campins' victory. Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, of the People's Electoral Movement, is also expected, as is Americo Martin, presidential candidate for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left. Hector Mujica, candidate of the Venezuelan Communist Party, telephoned Herrera Campins.

Herrera Campins, Venezuela's virtual president-elect, and former Chilean President Eduardo Frei, of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], spoke for almost 15 minutes on the telephone. Herrera Campins received the congratulations of the Chilean PDC from Eduardo Frei and the national directorate of this party, which at this time is striving to save democracy in Chile.

Herrera Campins invited Eduardo Frei to the inaugural ceremony in March.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who is also a Christian democrat, called Herrera Campins on the telephone. Rodrigo Carazo said that he would be present at Herrera Campins' inauguration.

Herrera Campins also spoke with Christian democratic leaders from Germany, Italy and other European countries as well as from Nicaragua and Mexico.

HERRERA CAMPINS COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

PA050114Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0019 GMT 5 Dec 78 PA

[By Jorge Banales]

[Text] Caracas, 4 Dec (LATIN)--Luis Herrera Campins, president-elect of Venezuela, announced today that his government will promote the establishment of a new international economic order and will struggle for respect for human rights and democracy in Latin America.

Herrera Campins, the 53-year-old candidate of the Social Christian Party [COPEI], has emerged as the winner in yesterday's presidential and legislative elections, defeating Luis Pinerua Ordaz, his most important rival, of the governing Democratic Action Party.

Venezuela has an important role to play in the world because of its position as an oil exporter, Herrera Campins said in his first news conference after his election victory.

He said that COPEI favors our countries' liberation and independence and that it is a popular party and a party of participation.

Herrera Campins characterized himself as a constant fighter against dictatorships in Latin America, whatever their inclination, and said that Venezuela favors a democratization process in Nicaragua that will put an end to the Anastasio Somoza regime.

Further on Foreign Policy

PA050258Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Luis Herrera Campins, Venezuelan opposition candidate and apparent winner of the presidential elections in Venezuela, received the local and foreign press at noon today at his home on Arismendi Street in Caracas to give his impressions on the election results.

Our news director, Mario Velazquez, asked him on this occasion what his foreign policy would be starting in 1979. The following is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, Mario Velazquez, Television Channel 2 of Panama: What will your government's position be on Latin American problems and Venezuela's solidarity, together with other countries, in support of Panama and the Nicaraguan people and also Venezuela's position regarding the Third World and the new international economic order?

[Answer] The international policy will continue to exhibit a great scope. We will naturally adapt it closely to the 1979 world political situation, which is when I will start my presidential term. I have been the secretary general of the American Christian Democrat Association for the last 10 years and I have been constantly involved with all types of problems on the continent during those 10 years. In this respect, I can say that I have waged great struggles for the establishment of democracy in Latin America, for continental and subregional integration, and those will be, together with the defense of human rights to guarantee the freedom and dignity of men and peoples, the fundamental points which will guide my administration's foreign policy.

When very serious situations existed, such as Panama's struggle for its canal, we were on the side of the Panamanian people and have been on the side of all peoples who are searching for a democratic opening and a consolidation of democracy. This policy will not change but will be within the scope of the natural respect which nations owe each other concerning the self-determination of peoples. I must also state that rapprochement with the countries of the Third World will continue. I do not aspire to implement a policy of sporadic and circumstantial Venezuelan presence on the world scene but a line of action of presence and struggle, especially for a new international economic order, which will be a position of the country rather than of the government and which can be implemented without difficulty through the various levels of the government [end of sentence drowned by shouting crowds] [end recording]

Mario Velazquez subsequently asked a question on the ideological and programmatic concepts of the Social Christian Party [COPEI] and on Luis Herrera Campins' future administration.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, Mario Velazquez again, from Television Channel 2 of Panama: Mr President, from an ideological and programmatic viewpoint, how could you define COPEI's movement and your administration's policy over the next 5 years?

[Answer] Well, COPEI is a Christian democratic party, a party which believes in deep social transformation and in this, which I have been stating throughout my campaign: In the necessity of participation based on the social organization of the people, in the necessity of overcoming social neglect, in the necessity of giving a just and humane content to the economy and satisfying the necessities based on the following priorities: Essential necessities, comfort necessities and improvement necessities. We want to march in harmony to satisfy those three [as heard] types of necessities.

As a Christian democratic party, COPEI is a party which is in favor of our countries' liberation from dependencies and it is a party which is eminently popular and participatory. [end recording]

PRESIDENT PEREZ CONGRATULATES NATION ON ELECTIONS

PA050419Y Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2301 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Speech to the nation by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez from the presidential palace in Caracas--presumably live]

[Excerpt] [Broadcast in progress] ...my congratulations to my countrymen for this example of civic spirit and political maturity which we have just given. Everyone in the world today is commenting on the Venezuelan elections as an example of democracy and how people can improve themselves and be above [word indistinct].

I have no doubt and am sure that in spite of the necessary controversy which becomes at times acute during the electoral campaigns, on Friday, the last day for electoral propaganda, we saw in all Venezuelan towns and cities a truly gallant and beautiful spectacle. Caravans of all parties, flags of all colors crossed each other again and again amid a splendid climate of cordiality and harmony.

I had sufficient reason on that Friday to feel at peace and to know that the executive and the armed forces were going to play a more symbolic than active role in the efforts to maintain law and order because each and every one of our citizens did his part.

When a country like ours, with a young democracy, holds a long electoral campaign without a single serious incident, a campaign in which debates sometimes reached a great intensity, it shows that these people have a great awareness.

I cannot talk about or comment on the figures which the Supreme Electoral Council is presenting us nor can I congratulate any of the candidates as a winner because my responsibility and duty is to wait until the Supreme Electoral Council names the winning candidate so that we can then immediately offer him the support and solidarity of the national government and all its institutions.

It is also very important when there is faith and full confidence that the national executive will respect, as the constitution demands, the Supreme Electoral Council report on the elections. I had previously said that if for any reason any political organization or group, in exercising its rights, wants to lodge any complaint about the [word indistinct] or the decisions of the Supreme Electoral Council, this would have to be decided by the Supreme Court of Justice. For the executive, the final word will be that of the Supreme Electoral Council or a later decision by the court.

[Words indistinct] because we already know that all the parties and political groups that comprise the Venezuelan electoral system and were present as members or witnesses at all the electoral precincts, on all the boards and organizations of the Supreme Electoral Council, are the first ones to evaluate the electoral results.

It is my duty, and I do it with legitimate pride, to congratulate all political groups and organizations which participated in the elections because they were a determining factor in making the process what it was, acting within an exemplary civic spirit, as I said at the beginning of my speech. Naturally, my greatest congratulations and solidarity is with the principal actor, with the only actor in this process--the Venezuelan people.

BELIZE

BRITISH PROPOSALS ON TERRITORY MADE PUBLIC

FL021455Y Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 29 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 FL

[Text] On Tuesday this week, London released a statement which contains proposals made by the British Government to the Guatemalan Government in an endeavour to settle the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute.

As far as it is known, Guatemala has not accepted these proposals and so they do not yet constitute a settlement to be put to the Belizean people in a referendum.

The text reads: In accordance with the wishes of the people of Belize, the recommendations of the Commonwealth and the United Nations, Britain is determined to bring Belize to secure independence as soon as possible. We believe that the best way of achieving this is by a settlement of the present dispute with Guatemala.

Over the past three years we have been engaged in negotiations with the Government of Guatemala in an attempt to find a settlement. The Guatemalans wanted territory to be included in a settlement and, while we were prepared without commitment to look at this possibility, it proved to be unacceptable not only to the representatives of the people of Belize, whose wishes we are bound to respect, but also to other states in the region including some of the Latin American members of the Organisation of American States. They were concerned at the implications of any redrawing of any Latin American boundaries. After consultation with the Belizean parties, and in conformity with the memorandum of understanding which they had signed on 5 June 1978, the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Dr David Owen, discussed the situation with the Guatemalan minister of foreign affairs, Dr Castillo Valdez, over four days in New York in September. Dr Owen suggested that a new approach should be adopted aimed at eliminating the original cause of the dispute.

The present Guatemalan claim to the territory of Belize was first formulated in 1939 on the grounds that Article VII of the 1859 treaty, by which Guatemala recognizes the alreading existing boundaries of Belize, had not been fulfilled. Article VII of the treaty called on Britain and Guatemala jointly to use their best efforts to build a road from Guatemala City to improve Guatemalan communication with the Atlantic (i.e. Caribbean) coast. That road was never built jointly and this fact led to Guatemala's present claim.

A road to the Caribbean coast has subsequently been built by the Guatemalans alone. Successive Guatemalan governments have stressed the need for better access to the Guatemalan Department of Peten, which is adjacent to Belize.

We, therefore, proposed to the Guatemalan Government in September that we should help with a major road project. Such a project would be a modern equivalent of the provision in Article VII of the 1859 treaty and would be of considerable economic benefit in helping to develop the Peten. We also proposed that Guatemala should enjoy free port facilities in the Belize City port and access by road to the port. The free port facilities (such as several maritime states provide to other countries) would enable Guatemala to import and export goods from its department of the Peten by the most direct route free of customs formalities.

The Guatemalan Government have also stressed their need for secure, permanent and guaranteed access to the sea from their Caribbean ports. At present, they enjoy such access but believe they may be deprived of it after Belize becomes independent. [paragraph continues]

We have, therefore, proposed that a seaward boundary should be agreed by treaty as part of a settlement which would guarantee Guatemala permanent secure access from her ports to the high seas through her own territorial sea. Such an agreement would eliminate all doubts and problems for the future.

We have further suggested a separate treaty of amity and mutual security between Belize and Guatemala, with provisions covering nonaggression and subversion, to ensure the security of the area. These would include limitations on the stationing of foreign, but not British Armed Forces.

We believe these proposals are constructive and fair to both sides; Guatemala's complaint that the road envisaged under the 1859 treaty was never built would be satisfied. In addition, she would gain greatly improved communication to assist the development of the Peten and permanent access to her Caribbean ports through her own territorial sea guaranteed by the treaty. Belize would gain security once the Guatemalan claim had been withdrawn following a settlement of the problem. She would have an agreed seaward boundary which would eliminate future disputes. (No seaward boundary has previously been agreed.) The settlement of the problem would enable Belize to go to secure independence and to concentrate on the development of the country which has been inhibited by the present uncertainty caused by the dispute.

We hope, therefore, that Guatemala will accept these proposals and that an early settlement can be reached, so establishing a basis of friendship between Belize and Guatemala to the benefit of stability in the whole area.

COSTA RICA

OAS CIVILIAN OBSERVERS REQUESTED TO GUARD BORDER

PA041923Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rica has asked for the convening of the OAS permanent council. A cable was sent a few minutes ago to the Costa Rican ambassador in Washington to request the convening of the permanent council. The meeting is to ask the OAS to appoint a mission of civilian observers to guard the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in order to prevent new serious incidents in the region.

President Rodrigo Carazo instructed the foreign minister to make the request for OAS civilian observers to guard the border. Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier immediately sent the cable to the Costa Rican ambassador in Washington. It is expected that the council will meet tomorrow at the latest to appoint the civilian observers.

COLUMNIST VIEWS REPORTED CUBAN AID TO FSLN

PA020116Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 30 Nov 78 p 14A PA

["La Columna" by J.A. Sanchez Alonso: "Reservations on a Uniform"]

[Text] The U.S. intelligence report on alleged Cuban military aid to the Sandinist Front casts doubt on the authenticity of the goals of the guerrilla struggle unleashed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. In any struggle--and this one is no exception--the important thing is the ulterior motives that become evident once the fighting is over, rather than the purposes which guide and sustain the struggle. This is the gist of the matter, as a character in a popular Spanish comedy used to say.

If Cuba--based on the premise that the report is reliable--sticks its nose into the warfare against the Somoza dictatorship, it will tarnish a feat which deserves better allies. The men who are leading the political and guerrilla struggle against Somoza must reject any military support from Havana if they wish to continue to depend on the sympathy of the peoples and men of Latin America. We understand that wars are not won with sympathy, but we also know that Cuba would demand a high price from Nicaragua for its military support for the FSLN and that, afterward, the FSLN would have to make concessions which would affect the whole area.

On the other hand, Panama and Venezuela must hasten to deny the report made public in Washington which cites those two countries as intermediaries for Havana in supplying military equipment for the Sandinist Front. Serving as intermediary for Cuba means assuming a share of responsibility in Fidel Castro's expansionist and ideological task. And for Cuba, the ends justify the means, although many are determined to forget this.

Havana has been insisting throughout the present decade that it has discarded the old thesis of support for the "liberation" movements in America. Everything seems to indicate--and the report includes this possibility--that Castro and company do not help guerrillas in their "diaper" stage but, if the creature grows and has a future, they will not hesitate to supply it with the necessary vitamins. And one does not have to be a pediatrician to realize that the Sandinist Front has come of age. We hope its leaders will reject any type of internal or external pressure directed at receiving Castro's "disinterested and liberating" aid. And we hope that the Washington report is not true and that the struggle against Somoza is chemically pure.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ROMERO ACCUSES CHURCH OF SUPPORTING TERRORISM

PA020150Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Dec (AFP)--It has been learned here that Salvadoran President Carlos Romero today accused the country's church of supporting terrorism. Carlos Romero made the accusation during a speech at the military academy today on the occasion of the graduation of new officers.

The president said that "the church supports terrorists without realizing that they are the ones who violate human rights."

There is a very serious conflict between Salvadoran church authorities and the government as a result of problems that arose with a community of Jesuits.

Vows To Smash Subversion

PA021200Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0251 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero today reaffirmed his respect for democratic principles and harshly criticized the extreme left, which has been causing problems in the country in recent years. The president spoke to the Salvadoran people over radio and television during the graduation ceremony for second lieutenants at the "Capt General Gerardo Barrios" military academy.

Romero referred to the danger which anarchical groups represent for El Salvador, emphasizing that a real threat is looming over the country "materialized in terrorist, subversive and seditious acts." He added that this phenomenon is not unique to El Salvador since all areas of the world are "suffering from this moral evil" which strives to attain power. He strongly criticized the "real leaders of subversion who operate clandestinely and kidnap, abduct and murder in the name of human rights."

Romero underscored the negative role of those who promote subversion through a campaign of discredit to the country and then asked "what can subversion offer to the workers and peasants while their leaders pass their time away in foreign countries, enjoying the money obtained from the kidnapings?"

"We are prepared to smash the structures of subversion, terrorism and sedition because the constitution, the laws and the life of the country itself so demand it," concluded the president.

In other portions of his speech, the president emphasized the armed forces' role in El Salvador's development, revealed several important government programs and the positive effects they have had so far, and urged the young graduating officers to defend the country with the slogan "overcome or die."

POLICE CONFIRM KIDNAPING OF UK BANK OFFICIALS

PA020339Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Dec (AFP)--Police sources today confirmed that Ian Massie and M. Chapperton, manager and assistant manager of the Bank of London and Montreal, were kidnaped by a group in downtown San Salvador today. The bank officials were kidnaped as they left their offices. Both the bank and the British Embassy have remained silent, indicating that the London headquarters is being consulted.

FARN Claims Responsibility

PA042209Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2022 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Dec (LATIN)--The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), which has already collected $1 million in ranson for a Dutch businessman who has not yet been released, today claimed credit for the kidnaping of two Englishmen who work in the local branch of the Bank of London and Montreal.

In a communique similar to the one issued last week which announced the kidnaping of Fritz Schuiteman, a Dutch citizen who serves as the general manager of the local branch of the Phillips Electrical Company, the FARN claims that Ian C. Massie, 46, and Michael Chapperton, 45, manager and assistant manager of the bank, are being held hostage.

It was not immediately known what demands are being made for the release of the two British officials. As far as Schuiteman is concerned, the Phillips Company has already paid a ransom of $1 million and has published articles in over 30 newspapers in Europe, America and Asia explaining the FARN doctrine, as the organization demanded, but the businessman has not been released.

HONDURAS

TIEMPO DENOUNCES ALLEGED THREATS BY SOMOZA AGENTS

PA011426Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Manuel Gamero, executive director of the Honduran newspaper TIEMPO, reported today, Thursday, that Nicaraguan agents have allegedly threatened his newspaper's installations and its directors. The charge was presented to the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), of which the newspaper is a member. Gamero represents that regional organization in Honduras in matters of press freedom.

In today's front page editorial, the newspaper says: According to very reliable information, Somoza's people and agents in our country are planning to attack and destroy the installations of TIEMPO, the Honduran newspaper, and are even considering the physical elimination of several of its directors or the execution of certain actions to cause the most extensive damage possible.

According to the newspaper, the plan is being developed for the vain purpose of forcing the newspaper to assume a neutral position in the struggle against the disgraceful dictatorship that has been oppressing and murdering the Nicaraguan people for over 40 years in order to maintain a political hegemony in Central America which conspires against peace and tranquillity throughout the area.

The newspaper warns that if another act of barbarism against journalism--such as the one perpetrated against Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--is being attempted, this time at the hands of the people and agents of Somozism in Honduras, the consequences could be easily calculated merely by watching what is happening in Nicaragua.

Finally, the newspaper warns that TIEMPO will not alter its position, which has remained unchanged since its founding and which is based on opposition to totalitarianism and the defense of human rights. If any of its directors fall in this battle, there will always be another to replace him. We shall not yield in the face of either threats or crime. Heed our words.

BRIEFS

HOMES FOR NICARAGUAN REFUGEES--Tegucigalpa, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government, with UN assistance, will soon implement a semipermanent housing program worth nearly $500,000 to house more than 7,000 Nicaraguan refugees in the southern part of the country. The money to build the homes was provided by the United Nations while the military government has promised to provide the labor and undertake other complementary work pertaining to the protection of the refugees. The international aid organization also announced that the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has agreed to extend the visas of the refugees, located mainly in various parts of the southern region on the border with Nicaragua. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 29 Nov 78 PA]

DENGUE CONTINUES--Dengue fever has continued wreaking havoc in Villanueva municipality, Cortes Department. At least three cases are being treated daily in the health center there. [El Progreso Radio Progreso in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 78 PA]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES--Tegucigalpa, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Central Bank reported on Wednesday that the country's gross international reserves amount to $200 million. This would allow Honduras to amortize 50 percent of its foreign loans. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA]

NICARAGUA

FAO LEADER COMMENTS ON MEDIATORS' NEW PROPOSAL

PA042034Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Correspondent's interview with Alfonso Robelo, leader of Nicaraguan Broad Opposition Front [FAO] in Managua; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Answer] On Saturday, the mediators issued a supplement to their earlier document. They use terms in their introduction which are very much in accord with Nicaraguan reality and they mention the lack of freedoms and the lack of respect for the constitution in Nicaragua. When they discuss the additional proposals, they propose certain direct negotiations between the Somozist Liberal Party and the FAO which, in my view, are not acceptable.

Likewise, after holding the plebiscite they propose the establishment of a national unity government, which is the term used by the FAO, but in reality they distort and change its effects. They are calling for one third of the cabinet and autonomous department posts to be filled by FAO members, another third by members of the Somozist Liberal Party and the remaining third by independents. I do not personally like this because our struggle in Nicaragua is not to obtain a few posts; it is to change the country. They are not going to persuade us by offering us some posts in a cabinet and in autonomous departments. This is completely out of the question. I do not think any knowledgeable member of the opposition in Nicaragua could accept a post in a government that, in the remote possibility that Somoza wins the plebiscite, had Somoza as president. I also think that the opposition should not accept the condition that one third of the cabinet posts be filled by Somozist Liberals. That is completely out of [words indistinct]. There are additional considerations but these are the main ones. The sense of the entire document is clear since the mediators have become aware during their 2-month stay in the country that the Nicaraguan reality is completely opposed to Somoza. In the document, they are drafting a negotiated solution to be able to [words indistinct]. In my opinion, all the forces clearly opposed to Somoza are in the FAO.

[Question] Somoza said that he has given you a lot and, if you do not like it, to go to hell because he cannot accept more than he proposed in his latest news conference. In view of Somoza's refusal to leave the government during the plebiscite and his call to a constituent assembly if he lost the plebiscite, is there any point in continuing to negotiate?

[Answer] Somoza continues to be very inconsistent in his answers. His replies used to be categoric when he felt he was the master of the whole government and the political situation. Now his answers are not categoric. I think they are no more than [word indistinct] by Somoza probably trying to frighten the mediators because he does not frighten us. Therefore, I think that all Nicaraguans who are working for a peaceful solution in Nicaragua have the obligation of seeking the real solution to the Nicaraguan problem, a solution that cannot occur with Somoza. We have to continue struggling so that the solution will be civilized, peaceful and orderly.

PARAGUAYAN PRESIDENT OFFERS SOMOZA SUPPORT

PA041541Y Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 29 Nov 78 pp 1, 32 PA

[Text] Paraguayan President Gen Alfredo Stroessner personally called President Anastasio Somoza from his private office in the presidential palace in Asuncion yesterday to encourage him in his struggle against international communism.

The Paraguayan president also offered his unlimited support in this struggle to the Nicaraguan chief executive and in a fraternal gesture said Somoza could count on his wholehearted support and friendship.

President Somoza Debayle was very moved and thanked Gen Alfredo Stroessner for this support which strengthens the bonds of friendship and mutual support that have always existed between Nicaragua and Paraguay.

SANDINISTS TO 'SURPRISE' SOMOZA ON BIRTHDAY

PA041357Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Sandinist National Liberation Front sources have said that Gen Anastasio Somoza's birthday tomorrow will be a day of great surprises in Nicaragua. The sources, who asked not to be identified, noted that Sandinist guerrillas will present a birthday gift to Somoza. They refused to go into detail, saying one would have to wait for events.

FSLN COORDINATOR SAYS ATTACK THREATS ONLY PROPAGANDA

PA041533Y Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 29 Nov 78 pp 2, 30 PA

[Excerpts] Gloria del Carmen Deshon Lacayo, a pretty young lady, and Oscar Perez Casar Pereira, the national political coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Tertiary faction, were the witnesses presented to the military investigations court-martial by prosecutor Capt Oscar Soto Gonzalez yesterday morning.

In his testimony to the military court, Perez Casar Pereira admitted that he belonged to the Sandinist Front, adding that he was the political coordinator of the clandestine organization's Tertiary faction. He said that the group of 12 contacted the Sandinist Front through Father Miguel Escoto Brockman. He also said that there was no basic agreement between the Broad Opposition Front (FAO) and the Sandinist Tertiary faction.

The witness also said that there is no such thing as a proposed Sandinist Front offensive and that the offensive is only a psychological and propaganda tactic to pressure the FAO, the government and the international mediating commission.

The individual was arrested by the National Guard on Monday, 27 November. He testified yesterday at the request of military prosecutor Capt Oscar Soto Gonzalez.

LATEST EVENTS, SPEECHES OF CTC CONGRESS COVERED

Committee Reports Approved

FL011953Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] The reports of committees 1 and 2 were approved at this morning's plenary session of the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, CTC.

The report of committee 1 on statutes and structure of the labor movement stipulates that it is imperative to have a clear and precise definition of the functions, tasks and relationships of the CTC, trade unions and labor bureaus and sections. The report of committee 2 concerns trade union assemblies, ruling principles of the labor movement's cadre policy, financial policy, collection of dues and the holding of two jobs. Suggestions made on these latter aspects will be examined by the CTC National Committee that will be elected today.

Remarks of Fernandez Padilla

FL012006Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] The debates and resolutions of this congress will help to strengthen workers' awareness of our country's economic development. This statement has been made by Oscar Fernandez Padilla, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security.

In his special presentation to the 14th CTC Congress [today], Fernandez Padilla discussed various points concerning work organization, the social security draft bill and employment policy, among other matters. He pointed out that this 14th labor congress is a continuation of the 13th CTC Congress in the discussion of economic problems. He also emphasized intensification of the economic awareness of the Cuban working class that has been made evident in the discussion of 14th congress' theses.

Oscar Fernandez Padilla said in his special presentation that the social security draft bill expands the social security assistance system and guarantees financial and social protection of the population in those cases where such is required. He then pointed out that the 14th CTC Congress has analyzed in depth the improvement of work for greater productivity.

Elsewhere in his speech the president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security stressed the importance of work standardization, an indispensable measure that must be completed, he said. He also referred to the need of constantly raising workers' technical experience in the face of big investments and the new technologies found in work places.

U.S. Delegate Lauds Cuba

FL012147Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2128 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] U.S. labor leader (Admiral Dawson), coordinator of the trade union (?for democratic action), was aspeaker today at the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC]. After expressing admiration for the way that the great Cuban labor event is being conducted, he noted the heroism of our people which gives new perspectives to the North American people in their struggle against the exploitation and poverty they are experiencing.

(Dawson) said that at this time there are 10 million unemployed workers and unemployment is rising while inflation is increasing at an annual 9-percent rate. The labor leader said that anticommunism and racism is propagandized in an attempt to divide the workers, a maneuver which U.S. workers are tackling with increasing determination.

Syrian Labor Leader Speaks

FL012154Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2129 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] (Michel Rishe), vice president of Syrian trade unions, conveyed greetings from his country's workers to the Cuban working class and its 14th congress. He also said that he was honored by the invitation to attend the great event.

After the 1963 revolution and under the leadership of Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian Arab Republic has taken big steps to build socialism with the effective participation of the working class, he said. He also stressed that Syrian workers are struggling to create a solid economic base, despite continuous imperialist acts of aggression they are facing. He added, however, that Syria has the support of friendly countries led by the USSR. Lastly he said that his people want peace and are against war. He urged world solidarity with his people and hailed Cuba and Fidel.

Statement by Perez Herrero

FL012239Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] It is not useless to reiterate that the efficiency of ideological work cannot simply be measured by the amount of activities accomplished or by the formal fulfillment of tasks directed by superior organizations, stated PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero in a special speech at the 14th labor congress. He stated that ideological work is much more complex and multifaceted because it consists in arriving at efficiency judgments based on the real degree of linkage between specifics of ideological work with other trade union activities.

Perez Herrero also referred to the fulfillment of cultural, technical and political training plans and the behavior in fulfillment of individual and collective pledges of socialist emulation. He said that the results of the administrative efforts in production or services of a center is decisively affected by the workers' conduct but that this does not entirely depend on the politico-ideological work that is developed, no matter how broad and profound it may be. He added that a group of subjective and objective factors exercise a moral influence on and materially condition the conduct of labor.

With respect to this he pointed out that in the organization, management and control of the productive process, the system of remuneration and the policy of incentives play an important role. In addition, personnel training and environmental conditions which affect the worker's frame of mind, Perez Herrero added, should not be overlooked in ideological work.

Elsewhere in his speech Perez Herrero noted that our country's great working mass has demonstrated more than once its capacity of understanding in the face of difficulties. On that he added that it has the legitimate right to demand conditions when they are materially possible or, on the contrary, frank and truthful explanations. The party leader noted that the workers' communist education constitutes an urgent necessity for the advance of socialist building, more so since the holding of the 13th CTC Congress and the agreements of the first party congress.

He added that the highest priority has been assigned to that task because, due to its nature, we agree it is the highest responsibility to be assumed by the trade union movement, he added.

In his speech Perez Herrero referred to the publication of the daily LOS TRABAJADORES and stated that it should become an efficient means of propaganda and collective organizer. He noted that the daily LOS TRABAJADORES should include in its pages the everyday life of the labor unions in their factories. It must also be a propaganda means for production and exercise criticism with the firmness of principles that characterize the working class.

Likewise, when referring to the role of the daily LOS TRABAJADORES, Perez Herrero indicated that it should publish productive successes, socialist emulation, productivity levels and anything else of interest to the working class.

PDRY Delegate's Statement

FL021943Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 78 FL

[Filmed interview with Comrade (Ahmad Alawi ar-Hadad), member of the central board of the labor general confederation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and chief of that fraternal country's delegation to the 14th CTC Congress--recorded; in English with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] First, I would like to thank Cuban national television for giving me the opportunity for this interview. The main feature of the 14th Congress of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Workers] is the international solidarity with the Cuban working class by the participation of many countries and many international labor organizations in this conference. I am impressed with the spirit of democracy at the congress, where the delegates openly and frankly discuss all matters related to their work. Through the general report of Comrade Roberto Veiga I discovered the important toils of the Cuban working class in building socialist Cuba. On this occasion I would like to thank the Cuban working class, trade unions and the Communist Party for the internationalist welcome given to our people. Thank you.

MALMIERCA DISCUSSES RESULTS OF ASIAN, AFRICAN TOUR

FL041143Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0144 GMT 2 Dec 78 FL

[Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca statement and answers to questions from national and foreign newsmen upon return from his visit to Asian and African countries, at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport on 30 November--recorded]

[Text] First of all, we want to thank the journalists who have come to the airport tonight to give us the opportunity to give some of our impressions of the trip we have just made.

I think you already know that the trip was essentially aimed at several objectives. The first one was concerned with preparatory work for the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries movement to be held in Havana in September of next year. In connection with this, at each of the countries we visited--Madagascar, Tanzania, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, India and Afghanistan--we provided the chief of state, foreign ministers and, in some cases, other officials and leaders of organizations, with information on the work preparatory to the Havana summit conference--not only on preparations of a material nature but also matters related to political activities preparatory to the conference.

We had the opportunity of exchanging viewpoints with the leaders of each of these countries in connection with forthcoming meetings which the nonalined countries movement will hold prior to the summit conference in Havana. These are two meetings of the movement's coordinating bureau. The first of them, to be held in Maputo, capital of Mozambique, is an extraordinary meeting of the coordinating bureau to be devoted primarily to issues regarding the situation in southern Africa, the struggle of liberation movements, especially in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and support for the frontline countries.

We should say that at each and every one of the countries visited we found a complete concurrence of opinions and viewpoints regarding the need to convert this meeting of the coordinating bureau in Maputo in January into a real push and a real contribution to the struggle of liberation movements in Namibia and Zimbabwe and of rejection of imperialist plans and racist governments of South Africa and Rhodesia designed to prevent a true, just and real solution to the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and, on the other hand, try to impose governments or apparent governments that are imitations of neocolonial governments that would allow continuance of the situation existing there now.

Of course, we had a broad exchange of opinions on preparations for the summit conference and the objectives that we must propose to develop for the holding of the conference. We must say and repeat that we also found everywhere a great concurrence of opinions regarding viewpoints on how we must work with the other member countries of the movement to insure that the sixth summit conference results in an important contribution to the unity, cohesiveness and strength of the nonalined countries movement, and make an effort to insure that the victory and success of this conference will mean strengthening [efforts] to achieve the objectives which traditionally and since its founding have characterized the movement's objectives at each of its previous conferences.

In each of the communiques that were released at the conclusion of each visit the two sides pointed out that it was necessary to work to insure that the conference will present an emphasis on reiterating the objectives of the movement, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, the struggle against all types of foreign domination, and the effort to support the people's struggle to impose peace and make the world advance toward the establishment of new international economic order. We also noted in each of the communiques some matters on the principal aspects of the international political situation. And we believe that it is very important that in each of these six communiques we have been able to express a similarity of viewpoints with each of the governments visited regarding the principal current problems--the problems in southern Africa to which we have referred and the situation in the Middle East and rejection of any attempt at reaching a separate agreement in the Middle East which does not call for full respect for the Palestinian people's right to establish their own independent state and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We also examined some aspects of bilateral relations and we signed some agreements. In Sri Lanka we exchanged the instruments of ratification of the previously signed cultural agreement and we signed a scientific and cultural cooperation agreement. In India, a cultural exchange and action program was signed as well as a scientific and technical cooperation agreement. And in Afghanistan we signed cooperation agreements between the foreign relations ministries of the two countries.

We believe the trip has been quite favorable and that the objectives we had proposed to reach during the visits to these countries were fully satisfied. And we believe that everywhere we found a great willingness to work toward achieving a great sucess of the sixth summit conference.

In all the countries, in the meetings we held with the chiefs of state--President Didier Ratsiraka in Madgascar, Julius Nyerere in Tanzania, Samora Machel in Mozambique, Jayewardene in Sri Lanka, Prime Minister Morarji Desai in India and Nur Mohammad Taraki in Afghanistan--in every case the chiefs of state expressed their willingness to contribute to the success of work preparatory to the summit conference and successful development of the work during the conference.

In some cases we think we can make special references. In some cases the chiefs of state willingness to participate personally, by heading their countries' delegation to the conference, was expressed. In Nyerere's case the expression was made at a time when Tanzania was experiencing a difficult situation, of which you know, because of border conflicts with Uganda. Nevertheless President Nyerere said there would be nothing capable of preventing his presence at the sixth summit conference. In the case of President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, he expressed willingness to contribute to the success of the conference and told us of a donation of the tea required during sessions of the conference.

In general, and I repeat, we believe that the objectives assigned for the visit were fully achieved.

The evaluation we have made of the results of the ministerial-level conference held in Belgrade in July of this year is very positive. We believe that the conference was a demonstration of the solidarity and unity of the movement at a time when the imperialists and some of their reactionary allies and governments obedient to their dictates were trying to weaken and split the nonalined countries movement. The Belgrade conference was a demonstration not only of the movement's vitality but also of its unity and cohesiveness. Furthermore, the nature of the decisions made there contributed to maintaining the important role which the movement plays as an independent force in the search for a contribution to solution of the principal international problems. For this reason we think that the movement has been making its activity stronger and more intensive. Belgrade was one of its culminating points in such actions. And in the schedule of meetings the forthcoming meetings--not of the importance of the Belgrade conference which was a ministerial conference for all member countries of the movement--but in the coordinating bureau meetings scheduled for January, as I said before, in Maputo, and the last meeting prior to the summit conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka in May or June of next year, which will be the last preparatory and organizational step before the sixth summit conference. [sentence as heard]

We believe that the campaign we have referred to, which culminated on the eve of the Belgrade conference has not ceased of course. It has not disappeared. We think, however, that each result of the activities of the movement represents an example of the weakness of these intentions to weaken and actually destroy the movement.

The measures which Cuba and the other member countries of the movement, especially the members of the coordinating bureau, are adopting to strengthen [the movement's] activity in order to attain the objectives outlined at summit conferences of chiefs of state and governments and to make the essence of the movement's activity are a way of fighting this campaign. Of course it is also necessary, as we have done on other occasions, to unmask the origin and purposes of this campaign. And it is the countries outside the [nonalined] movement--the imperialists, the U.S. Government, President Carter himself on several occasions and the leaders of the People's Republic of China--which have assumed the capability of judging the members of the nonalined countries movement and of determining if these do or do not maintain and have or have not the status of members of the movement.

However, they--at each meeting of the movement, at each one of its activities, at its constituent conference in Belgrade in 1961 and on through each of the other chiefs of state and ministerial conferences--have been criticized and condemned by the nonalined countries movement for their conduct, their actions to prevent development of the national liberation struggle and eradication of colonial domination, and for their support for the governments of the racist and apartheid systems in southern Africa. Regarding each of the various international problems, when we relate each of the aspects touched on in the final documents of conferences we see how criticism of the imperialists and their allies is a fundamental element in each of these declarations.

I believe that the growth of the nonalined countries movement is closely linked to the advance, progress and success of the national liberation movement and collapse of colonial domination. We believe that this collapse that occurred a few years after the Second World War is the one thing that best characterizes the growth in members of the nonalined countries movement. The one thing that multiplied its membership since 1961 to date has been precisely the incorporation into the movement of the new states that have emerged as a consequence of the liberation of such states from colonial domination.

The last two cases, the last two members of the movement--Djibouti in Africa and, most recently, the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO--are examples of this process that has characterized the growth of the movement.

Regarding forecasts of the participation of chiefs of state and government in the sixth summit conference, it is something that is related to many diverse factors. We think that what we could consider characteristic of this situation is the increasingly more enthusiastic support for the preparatory work of the conference. We are preparing the material conditions and conditions of all types so that we can receive in Havana in September of next year all the chiefs of state and government of the nonalined movement's member countries. Actually, I think that we all understand and know that these visits do not depend exclusively on the will of a country to send the delegation but also of the country that will receive it. And these visits are the consequence and result of previous contacts and coordination making it possible that at the time the visits can be made they correspond with a time when the leaders of the [host] country can receive the delegations and examine issues.

As I said before, this tour was part of everything concerned with work preparatory to the sixth summit conference and with the interest in expanding bilateral relations with several countries. We thought it was very important that we visit the countries which are going to host the forthcoming meetings of the coordinating bureau--such as Mozambique, which [will host] the extraordinary coordinating bureau meeting in January--and some other frontline states, like Tanzania, which we had not yet visited. On previous trips to Africa we had had the opportunity to visit Angola and Zambia but we were unable to visit Mozambique and Tanzania. And we thought it was very important to include these countries on this tour. There was a tour planned for April but we had some health problems at that time and we could not make the visits at that time. For this reason we thought it was appropriate to begin our trip through this area and this was accepted in talks with government leaders of these countries.

The second part of the tour--visits to Asian countries--also had to do with the fact that Sri Lanka is current chairman of the movement and will be host of the second meeting of the coordinating bureau. And it was very important that we have the opportunity not only of discussing the coordinating bureau meeting in Sri Lanka and the sixth summit conference in Havana, but also the extraordinary meeting of the coordinating bureau in Mozambique.

India and Madagascar are countries with which we have maintained expanding and important bilateral relations and it seemed to us that it was very important and necessary that we include them in the tour. Afghanistan, a country in full development of a very profound and interesting revolutionary process, also was a very important objective, so far as bilateral relations are concerned--as we already noted, we signed there a cooperation agreement between the two foreign ministries--as well as for an exchange of opinions and viewpoints on future work of the movement and the current international situations. These were the criteria that led us to make this selection of countries. Naturally, there was reference to the situation in Latin America during the exchange of opinions and positions with the foreign ministers and chiefs of government and states with whom we met.

And the communiques, several of the communiques, make reference to the colonial case of Puerto Rico, in which the Radio Habana Cuba reporter was interested. [As heard, presumably a reference to a question] And they pointed out not only a reiteration of support for the Puerto Rican people's struggle but also the solidarity with and support for the recently adopted decisions of the UN committee on decolonization with regard to Puerto Rico's case and condemnation of any attempt by the North American government to annex Puerto Rico to the United States. In other words the situation of Puerto Rico naturally was included in these exchanges on the situation in Latin America.

Regarding the trip to Africa by the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, we really have had little opportunity to learn its results in detail. We have had the opportunity to learn some of its objectives through certain reports in the international press. He is not the only official involved in that objective. [as heard] There also are some British Government officials who are visiting certain countries of southern Africa. They specifically announced that they would try to visit some frontline countries to try to revitalize what they call a global peace solution to the situation in Zimbabwe. In the case of British officials, we were able to read some British press commentaries which noted that it was very difficult for them to achieve a positive result from that trip due to the nonrecognition of the new evaluation that it was impossible to seek any solution for the people of Zimbabwe without considering the opinions and position of the Patriotic Front and its member organizations, ZAPU, [Zimbabwe African People's Union] and (?ZANU) [Zimbabwe African National Union].

So far as the Arab summit is concerned we think that at each meeting of the movement and in each of the communiques published as a result of the visit to the six countries, solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle was pointed out and [it was expressed] that the Israeli State must fulfill resolutions issued by the United Nations and Security Council to guarantee withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and establishment of their own independent state should be recognized. We think that the results of the Arab summit and future development of this situation, which undoubtedly is one of the most difficult and conflict filled in the current international situation, will influence preparations for the [nonalined] summit conference and, of course, there will be reference to it in the final documents of this conference.

Regarding the last question, in connection with the consequences of President Boumediene's illness on the conference, we believe that the grave condition of President Boumediene is very regrettable. And, of course, we regret very much this situation since Algeria and President Boumediene not only have been big promoters of the nonalined countries' work but also because of his role at the head of the Algerian people with which we are united by very close and fraternal ties. That is what we think we can point out in this regard. If there are no further questions, we can consider [the press conference] ended. Thank you very much.

NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED AT UN COMMITTEE MEETING

FL301459Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuba has stated at the UN General Assembly committee on political and security affairs [as heard] that all attempts to justify the manufacture of neutron weapons based on their more benign nature in relation to other types of nuclear weapons is the most cynical and inhuman act of our era. Cuban representative Jose Luis Perez condemned the imperialist powers' intentions of using the neutron bomb as a blackmail weapon against humanity and stated that Cuba resolutely supports those countries advocating the need of an agreement to prevent the world from going towards the brink leading to the end of the present civilization.

EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

FL301224Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] An agreement in the field of educational cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba has been signed at the headquarters of the Education Ministry here in Havana. The document was signed by (Candida Lopes), director of the planning desk in the Angolan Education Ministry, and Rene Leon Fourquemin, Cuban vice minister of education.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONVINCED ON SUMMIT SUCCESS

FL010143Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Paulo Jorge, foreign relations minister of the People's Republic of Angola, has expressed confidence in the success of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries to be held in our capital next year.

In an interview granted to the PRENSA LATINA news agency, the Angolan foreign minister noted that the internationalist example of Cuba will be a factor of extraordinary influence that will help to strengthen the anti-imperialist principles of the nonalined countries. He said that the Havana conference should also try to seek ways of establishing a new international economic order favorable to the underdeveloped countries and strengthening the solidarity with African liberation movements.

6,400 CUBANS SAID IN ANGOLA BY 1979

FL011144Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola Council of Ministers, last night signed the agreements resulting from the second session of the Cuban-Angolan mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The program states that next year close to 6,400 professionals, technicians and workers will be serving in Angola, which is an increase in the total number of collaborators forecast to work in that fraternal African country through 31 December 1978. Both Ramiro Valdes and Rocha Dilolua expressed their satisfaction with achievements resulting from the work by this second session of the Cuban-Angolan mixed commission.

Higher Figure Cited

PA011854Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1828 GMT 1 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 1 Dec (EFE)--Ramiro Valdes, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, announced here today, Friday, that 10,700 Cuban technicians, specialists and political advisers will be operating in Angola next year.

The announcement was made at the end of the bilateral talks held during the second session of the Cuban-Angolan mixed commission, in which Valdes and his Angolan counterpart, Carlos Rocha Dilolua, participated.

About 6,400 professionals will render their services in the African country's various regions. The remaining Cubans will be dedicated to other nonproduction activities.

The two officials signed 35 intergovernmental agreements covering almost all areas of the economy, services, the organization of Angola's popular defense and political guidance at various levels.

ANGOLA'S ROCHA DILOLUA LEAVES FOR HOME

FL011754Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and second deputy prime minister of the Angolan Government, was bid farewell in Havana by Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Hours earlier the Angolan and Cuban delegations to the second session of the mixed commission for cooperation signed the agreements which resulted from the talks on economic, scientific and technical subjects. The agreements call for thousands of professionals, technicians and workers who will be providing their services in the People's Republic of Angola.

Ramiro Valdes said that cooperation between Cuba and Angola is an example of relations between two revolutionary nations which are determined to change socio-economic structures and create a new life for their peoples. Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo, has stated that the new agreement is an expression of friendship, respect and affection of all of our people towards the Angolan revolution.

Carlos Rocha Dilolua, also member of the Angolan MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, has stated that Cuban aid in the training of cadres is very important and that the students from his country in Cuba are very happy with the hospitable and fraternal manner in which they are treated. In reference to the present situation in his country he said that because it was impossible for its enemies to prevent its liberation, reactionary South Africa constantly attacks Angola, which therefore makes Cuban internationalist aid absolutely necessary.

MILITARY PARADE MARKS 22D FAR ANNIVERSARY

FL021913 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Service (Radio Rebelde) in Spanish at 1500 GMT on 2 December begins live coverage of military parade being held at the proving grounds of the Gen Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] academy to mark the 22d FAR anniversary and in honor of the Cuban working class and its 14th congress. In his report the announcer relates some of the historic events that took place on 2 December 1956, citing the landing of the Granma yacht and the founding of the rebel army.

The announcer reports that the reviewing officer is Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and FAR vice minister-chief of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force. The chief of the troops delivers his report and states that the troops are ready for inspection. The reviewing officer proceeds to review the units, accompanied by Lt Col Evidio Fumero Valdes, chief of the troops and director of the military technical institute. The announcer reports that the parade is being presided over by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister, members of the PCC Politburo and Central Committee, ministers, FAR vice ministers, other superior officers, leaders of mass organizations, military attaches of friendly embassies, FAR vanguard members and Pioneers as well as military delegations from the Soviet Union, People's Republic of Benin, People's Republic of Hungary and People's Republic of Bulgaria. Also present as special guests are founders, combatants and collaborators of the rebel army's third eastern front and crewmen and technicians of Cubana de Aviacion airline who maintained the air bridge between Cuba and Angola during the war of liberation of that fraternal country. Others sitting at the reviewing stand are delegates and guests to the 14th labor congress.

Prior to the start of the military parade the founders, combatants and collaborators of the rebel army's Mario Munoz Monroy third eastern front were decorated with the 20th FAR anniversary commemorative medal. The medal was also presented to the crewmen and technicians of Cubana de Aviacion airliners. Presenting the medals were PCC Politburo members Army Gen Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia and Division Generals Senen Casas Regueiro and Francisco Cabrera, member and alternate members of the PCC Central Committee, respectively.

Col Juan Escalona, deputy chief of the FAR General Staff, reads the Council of Ministers decree bestowing the 20th FAR anniversary commemorative medal. Another speaker, PCC Central Committee member and 14th labor congress organizing committee chairman Roberto Veiga refers to the heroic deeds of the third front combatants and crewmen and technicans of Cubana de Aviacion. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez delivers the keynote speech. He says that on a day like today one has to recall the events of 2 December 1956, beginning with the Granma landing, and subsequent developments that led to the triumph of the revolution. He then narrates the events that followed the landing and growth of the rebellion. He refers to the massive incorporation of workers into rebel army ranks and says that this was a political and ideological invigoration which led to the overthrow of the tyranny. He adds that today the Cuban Armed Forces have in its midst the best sons of the working class.

Elsewhere in his speech Cabrera says: "It is because of this that it is correct and at the same time an event marked by symbolism that this anniversary be dedicated to our combative and glorious working class." Addressing the workers attending the parade, Cabrera says: "Beloved representatives of the workers, allow me to assure you, within the framework of this beautiful and modern installation, which was built with great love by the hands of our workers, that the FAR is increasingly better prepared, equipped with efficient and modern arms and combat equipment, so that its generals, admirals, officers and warrant officers, sergeants, soldiers, sailors and reserves are ready to defend at any price the gains of the revolution, the peaceful and creative work of our people and the socialist future of our fatherland." In closing, he says: "We will continue to prepare ourselves and fulfill the program of continued modernization of our defense without fear for the nearness of the potential threat represented by the center of world imperialism." Immediately after concluding the 21-minute speech by General Cabrera, an artillery unit fires a 13-gun salute and the assembled troops pass in review before the reviewing stand. Headed by Lt Col Evidio Fumero Valdes and his general staff, units representing the military technical school, Gen Antonio Maceo school of combined arms, Camilo Cienfuegos artillery school, the naval academy, Camilo Cienfuegos vocational military schools, western army reserves, youth labor army and revolutionary military militias march past the reviewing stand. A formation of MiG combat aircraft closes the parade with an overflight over the proving grounds.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH CUBA SAID DEVELOPING

FI281440Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Nov 78 p 31 FL

[Text] The NEW NATION, organ of the PNC, [People's National Congress] has observed that the joint programme of co-operation between Guyana and Cuba could have important implications for developments in the Caribbean and that "forward looking and progressive people everywhere will welcome this evidence of closer ties and co-operation."

The NEW NATION said that the removal of imperialist control from the two countries opened the way for the establishment of relationships which "are of enormous importance and benefit to our two countries today and will, we are convinced, be of even greater value to both countries in the years to come."

The paper said there are many aspects of economic development in Cuba and Guyana that are identical, including agriculture, health, veterinary medicine, dental technology, denistry and engineering and Cuban scholarships for Guyanese will be forthcoming in these fields.

NEW NATION pointed out that the agreement is designed to "make Cuba and Guyana neighbors in the truest sense" and it is expected that co-operation in other fields will follow.

Declaring that the cultural ties have been developing since CARIFESTA [expansion unknown], the paper said the 13-man Cuban troupe now visiting Guyana was a "clear testimony of a relationship that is developing and thriving to the mutual advantage" of both countries and added:

"May these relationships continue to grow and flourish and may the mutual feelings of affection and respect which such relationships will undoubtedly foster serve as an example and an inspiration to the peoples of this region and beyond of what co-operation and friendship really means."

CARICOM MINISTERS MEET TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA021409Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0932 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Georgetown, 2 Dec (EFE)--The Council of Ministers of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) has initiated a meeting in this capital, headquarters of this organization's secretariat. According to observers, the "long awaited Council of Ministers" meeting of the 12 member countries will discuss matters related to the various economic problems affecting the region.

New CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King of Barbados said at the opening session that he is optimistic about the future of the integrationist institution.

One of the topics to be discussed by the ministers is the replacement or modernization of the 1925 Canadian-Caribbean trade agreement and the participation of the CARICOM ministers in the "Africa-Caribbean-Pacific" work group. Relations with the European Common Market is another topic that will be discussed by the Caribbean representatives. They will also discuss the establishment of a common foreign tariff next year.

The rate of development of the so-called big four of the community (Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados) and of the other eight economically less developed countries is one of the community's constant problems. This problem, which has partially paralyzed CARICOM's activities, has resulted in the calling of an urgent meeting of the 12 chiefs of state of the community but it has not been possible to hold this summit meeting in the past 2 years.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY SANTO DOMINGO

PA022321Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1455 GMT 2 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Dec (EFE)--The Dominican Government presided over by Antonio Guzman has recognized the military government which assumed control in Bolivia on 24 November. Telegrams exchanged between Dominican Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez and his Bolivian colleague, Raul Botelho Gonsalvez, confirm this. The message from the Dominican Government to the president of the Bolivian military junta, Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia, expresses best wishes for the military junta's attaining its purposes in favor of the democratic desires of the Bolivian people.

JAMAICA

BOJ NO LONGER REDEEMING OLD CURRENCY

FL301543Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] As of today the Bank of Jamaica [BOJ] will not longer process applications for the redemption of demonetized 10- and 20-dollar notes. The director of operations at the BOJ, Mr (Rufus Straw), told JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news that an average of just over 200 applications a day had been processed since November 8 when the old notes were taken out of circulation. The central spokesman said that before yesterday an estimated 250 million dollars in old currency notes had been handled and over 900 applications were made.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM TO VISIT HERE 4 TO 7 JANUARY

FL042145Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Nov 78 p 1 FL

[Text] United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will pay an official visit to Jamaica from January 4 to 7, during which he will hold discussions with Prime Minister Michael Manley and other government members.

He will be accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth; the director of the executive office at the United Nations, Mr Albert Rohan; and Mr G. Arthur Brown, deputy administrator to the United Nations Development Programme, 'UNDP.'

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF PATTERSON TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For Prague domestic coverage of a visit to the CSSR by an official delegation led by Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister Patterson, see the CSSR section of the 1 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.